The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1903. NO. 14

LOCAL NOTES.

—Monday was the longest day of the year.

—Butter, 16c; eggs, 16c; potatoes, 70c at O'Connors'.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hatfield are sojourning at Altantic City.

—Largest line of men's dress and work shirts in town at O'Connors'.

—T. M. Wood spent a portion of last week at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

—Just received car load corn ears, 1500 bu. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Six cakes Dingman's, Swift's pride or Star soap, 25c at O'Connors'.

—Good flour $1.00 per sack; every sack guaranteed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—W. E. Johnston, of Atkinson's Mills, was a visitor to Mapleton last Saturday.

—W. H. Spangler is erecting a new dwelling house in the eastern part of town.

—Harry Pheasant, of Smith valley, transacted business in Mapleton on Friday.

—Mrs. F. D. Heeter and children, of Tyrone, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—A business men's carnival will be held in the streets of Altoona during week of July 20th.

—Good brooms 20c, upwards. See our line of cakes, 7c to 12c per pound. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Wanted—tie makers and choppers at Mapleton. Apply to Harbison-Walker Company, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Don't forget we have a large assortment of men's, ladies' and misses' gauze underwear. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Another lot prunes, 7 lbs. for 25c. Our flour at $1.00 is a winner; every sack guaranteed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Old honesty, union navy, thresher navy, red cross and town talk pound plugs of tobacco for 25c at O'Connors'.

—Thompson Dell and family, of Broad Top City, visited among friends in Mapleton and Union township during the past week.

—Miss Nora Hoffman, of Tyrone, spent a day of last week with friends in Mapleton while en route to her former home in Clay township.

—Misses Virgina and Thelma Bouse, of Tyrone, and Misses Carrie and Ruth Fetterhoof, of Warriorsmark, are visiting at Doctor Spangler's.

—We acknowledge receipt of invitation to be present at commencement exercises which are being held at Juniata college, Huntingdon, this week.

—J. N. McClain and wife, of Tod township, were visitors to Mapleton yesterday while on their way to Mount Union. They think of locating at Mount Union.

—To tie makers:—Penna. R. R. Co. notify us they will not accept more than 10 per cent., foreign oak or chestnut ties until further notice. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Albert M. Pheasant, a prosperous business man of Windber, Pa., was in town yesterday on his way to visit his father, David P. Pheasant, of Smith valley.

—We are still selling 3 3-lb. cans Bartlet pears 25c; 3 3-lb. cans apples 25c; 3 3-lb. cans jelly 25c; 3 2-lb. cans peas 25c; 3 2-lb. cans lima beans 25c. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Miss Edith Wood, having graduated from the high school at Elizabeth, New Jersey, returned home last Thursday. Charles W. Swope returned from Williamsport Dickinson Seminary Wednesday.

—James M. Gregory, at one time a popular teacher in this borough, spent from Saturday until Monday among friends in Mapleton. At present he is engaged in the lumber business at St. Marys and Buffalo and is prospering.

—Rev. F. Adams, of Ralston, Pa., formerly of Cassville, was last Thursday taken to the Methodist Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment and possibly an operation for kidney trouble. His condition is critical. His friends in this section hope for his restoration to health.

—A bad wreck occurred between Mount Union and Mapleton last Thursday, caused by two fast freights running together. An engine, cabin and four cars were wrecked, blocking three tracks. The engineer had an arm broke. The wreckage caught fire and became so unmanageable that it was necessary to get a fire engine from Huntingdon to extinguish the flames. Near the same place on Saturday another wreck occurred. Ten cars and an engine were wrecked. No one was hurt.

—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are just what you need when you have no appetite, feel dull after eating and wake up with a bad taste in your mouth. They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach and give you a relish for your food. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The carpenters and painters are busy putting the finishing touches on the interior of the new Methodist Episcopal church. The contract for the pews has been awarded to the Cincinnati Seating company with August 1st as date of delivery. It is probable the dedicatory services will be held soon after that date.

—"I have been troubled for some time with indigestion and sour stomach," says Mrs. Sarah W. Curtis, of Lee, Mass., "and have been taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets which have helped me very much so that now I can eat many things that before I could not." If you have any trouble with your stomach why not take these Tablets and get well? For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Four men who attempted to rob the Centre Hall bank Friday night were captured Saturday on Seven mountains by Sheriff Taylor, of Centre county, and a posse of 50 deputies. One of the thieves, named Showalter, was shot through the neck, but will recover. The other robbers gave their names as James Ryan, Samuel Shireman and William Conner. The gang have evidently committed a post-office robbery recently. A package was found in the barn where they were captured, containing postage stamps aggregating in value $167.44.

—Mrs. Mary Ettinger, aged about 40 years, of Burnham, Mifflin county, made her third attempt at self-destruction Saturday night, when she tried to leap from the top of the county bridge into the Juniata river. H. C. Welsh noted her peculiar actions while passing his store near the brigde and followed her out on the structure. He was just in time to catch her as she was preparing to leap. Mrs. Ettinger made an attempt to take poison on the street on Wednesday and was locked up in the county jail until her husband could be notified and take her in charge. While there she told the sheriff's wife that she had eaten half a saucer of carpet tacks on Monday. Her story is corroborated by her 7-year-old daughter, who says she saw her mother swallow the tacks.

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequaled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Bentonville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons. Trial bottles free, regular sizes 50c, and $1.00.

In Memorium.

Whereas, The unseen hand of the Ruler of the Universe has come into our midst and removed from his labors our beloved brother, A. W. Pheasant, a trusted member of our Grange; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. A. W. Pheasant the Grange has lost a member who was true to the principles of the Order, loved by all who knew him. He has left us—his labors for the day are closed.

Resolved, That Latta Grove Grange No. 935 extend to the family and relatives their heartfelt sympathy in their sad affliction, also that our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days and that a copy be published in the Mapleton ITEM.

R. P. Smith,
J. F. Wright,
G. W. Taylor,
Committee.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

Is everywhere recognized as the one remedy that can always be depended upon and that is pleasant to take. It is especially valuable for summer diarrhoea in children and is undoubtedly the means of saving the lives of a great many children each year. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Public Sale Register.

Friday, June 26, 1903, at the residence of A. W. Pheasant, late of Cass township, deceased, J. Frank Pheasant, agent, will offer at public sale one jack, cow, farming implements, sleds, carpenter tools, hay ropes, coal stove, etc. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

EXCURSIONS TO ATLANTIC CITY

And other Atlantic Coast Resorts via Pennsylvania Railroad.

July 2, 16, and 30, August 13 and 27, and September 10 are the dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1903 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holy Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

Tickets good to return within *sixteen days*, including date of excursion.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., in time for supper, and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the *only all-rail line*, at 8.35 P. M. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

Passengers for points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia, and use regular trains the next day from Market Street Wharf.

A stop-over of within limit will be allowed at Philadelphia on returning, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival. Tickets must be deposited with Agent on arrival at seashore destination and properly validated for return trip.

Tickets will be sold from stations at the rates named below:

	RATE. Tickets good only in Coaches.	RATE. Tickets good in Pull. Cars in connection with regular Pull. Tickets.	Train Leaves.
			P. M.
Altoona	$8 00	$10 00	12.35
Bellwood	8 00	10 00	12.46
Tyrone	7 65	9 65	12.56
Huntingdon	7 10	9 10	1.26
Mt. Union	6 75	8 75	a 1.44
Lewistown Jc.	6 00	8 00	2 20
Mifflin	5 65	7 65	a 2.37
Newport	5 00	7 00	a 3.09
Duncannon	4 60	6 60	a 3.27
Philadelphia...Ar.	.....	.....	6.25
Atlantic City.. "	.....	.....	8.35

"a" Stops on notice to agent to take on passengers for seashore points only.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.50 and 9.00 P. M., from all stations at which these trains stop, and from stations from which regular connection with them is made, and at the higher rate only one train leaving at 10.00 P. M. Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City* on the 10.00 P. M. train, and to Philadelphia on the 4.50 and 9.00 P. M. trains.

Returning coupons will be accepted on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited and the Chicago Limited and the St. Louis Limited.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg. 6-24-2t

Contracts Awarded.

Chief Engineer Brown, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on 15th inst. awarded several additional contracts in connection with the company's policy of four-tracking its entire main line between New York and Pittsburg and changing the line at different points so as to get rid of sharp curves. The work placed under contract is grading and masonary. The Smith Construction company, of Philadelphia, will do the work on a change of line for four tracks between Myers and Granville bridges, Middle division, including two stone arch bridges over the Juniata river, containing about 250,000 cubic yards of excavating and 50,000 cubic yards of arch bridge masonry, and No. 1 track from Manayunk or Ryde bridge to Kelley's culvert, a change of line at Kelley's culvert for four tracks, and No. 4 track from west end of Kelley's culvert change to Newton Hamilton, Middle division, containing about 530,000 cubic yards of excavation and 2500 cubic yards of masonry.

The first of the above contracts covers a distance of about one and one-half miles, and the other five miles.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Snoop—Why don't you let that little Italian boy walk on your pavement?

The Snipe—Let a furriner trample on our flags? Never!—Boston Globe.

LOW RATE TOUR TO DENVER

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Christian Endeavor Convention.

For the benefit of delegates and others desiring to attend the Twenty-first International Biennial Convention of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, to be held at Denver, Col., July 9 to 13, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a personally-conducted tour to Denver and return, leaving Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Altoona, and Pittsburg and intermediate stations Tuesday, July 7, going via Chicago and arriving Denver Thursday, July 9. Returning, the tour will leave Denver Thursday, July 16, arriving Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and intermediate stations Saturday, July 18. Special trains of the highest grade of Pullman equipment will be run on a fast schedule. Each train will be in charge of a tourist agent, chaperon, and special uniformed baggage master. Round-trip rate, covering transportation to Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo and return, Pullman berth, and all necessary meals in dining car to and from Denver, will be as follows: Philadelphia, $71.25, two in one berth, $60.25 each; Lancaster, $69.85, two in one berth, $59.35 each; York, $67.50, two in one berth, $59.50 each; Harrisburg, $67.25, two in one berth, $57.25 each; Altoona, $64.50, two in one berth, $55.00 each; Pittsburg, $58.00, two in one berth, $49.50 each. Round-trip rate, covering all necessary expenses on going trip and railroad transportation only returning, on regular train until August 31, will be as follows: Philadelphia, $57.25, two in one berth, $51.75 each; Lancaster, $56.35, two in one berth, $51.10 each; York, $54.50, two in one berth, $49.50 each; Harrisburg, $54. 25, two in one berth, $49.25 each; Altoona, $52.50, two in one berth, $47.75 each; Pittsburg, $47.50, two in one berth, $43.25 each. Proportionate rates from other points. Pullman accommodations and meals are included only while tourists are using special trains. Special side trips from Denver at reduced rates. For reservations of space, tickets, and full information, apply to nearest Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent, or direct to Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa. 6-17-2t

Mrs. Ephraim Black.

Last Sunday evening at 6.30 o'clock Mrs. Phoebe Black was stricken with paralysis from which she suffered terribly till the clock struck 5 when the angels took her spirit from this world of pain and woe through the pearly gates to receive the reward she has been living for. She had not been well for some time but did not seem any worse than common and her sudden death is a shock to the community. She was a member of Cornelius chapel for many years, also a devoted wife and a fine neighbor. Had she lived one week longer she would have been 48 years old, just in the prime of life. She was also a member of P. of H. of Hare's Valley where her presence will be greatly missed. The order performed the ceremony at the grave of the beloved sister and the abundance of flowers were tokens of their love for her.

She leaves to mourn her death her husband, three sisters and four brother.

"There is a reaper whose name is Death
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

"Weep not for our sister deceased,
Our loss is her infinite gain,
A soul out of prison released,
And freed from its bodily chain.

"Her body, which came from the earth,
Must mingle again with the sod;
Her soul, which in heaven had birth,
Has gone to be with God.

"O, teach us thy will to obey,
And sing with one heart and accord,
'He gave, and he taketh away,
And praised be the name of the Lord.'"

—S. B. C.

Worst of all Experiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years," she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I'm completely recovered." For, Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Winning People's Confidence.

The art of gaining people's confidence quickly and retaining it is of inestimable value to a youth who would get on in the world. Very few people possess it. The majority of us throw barriers in the way of its acquirement. By having a disagreeable manner, lack tact, or, perhaps, an unpleasant personality, we frequently antagonize or repel those whom we are anxious to please.

Many people have to work hard to overcome the prejudice created by first impressions, while others, without effort, charm everyone they meet.

Success is often due more to engaging manners and an attractive personality than to great ability.

It is not the teacher who knows most, for instance, who is successful beyond others, but it is the one who pleases and interests by a means of her tact and winning ways. Neither is it always the salesman who knows his business from A to Z, but whose manners are repellent, who is the most valuable to his employer, but the one who has learned the art of pleasing.

We are so constituted that we are influenced by what pleases us, even when it warps our judgment. One may feel a prejudice against a book agent, for example, who has managed to gain access to him. But, if the salesman has an agreeable personality, and succeeds in making a favorable impression, he will sell the work he is canvassing for, even though the purchaser does not want it. "I did not really want the book," the latter will be heard to say afterwards, "but the fellow was so pleasing, so polite and genial, that I really could not help doing what he wanted me to do."

While the art of winning people's favor and confidence is in many instances a natural gift, like most good things in life, it may be acquired by those who seek it.

The first step to be taken is to cultivate—if you do not already possess it—a uniformly cheerful disposition. A bright, smiling face will do more to incline a man's heart toward you, and to gain his ear, than all the virtues in the calendar, handicapped by a gloomy visage.

Be generous with your sympathy, and try to be at least as much interested in the joys and sorrows of others as you would wish them to be in yours.

When you meet friends or acquaintances, do not "buttonhole" them and pour into their unwilling ears a history of your affairs. Listen, rather, to what they have to say, and try to enter as cordially as possible into their feelings, their hopes and fears and plans. This does not mean, of course, that you are to be victimized by every bore who wishes to secure a listner—does not matter who—but it means to give to hungry hearts that generous measure of sympathy which we all crave.

Treat men as brothers, and though your kindness may, in some instances, be abused, your gain will far outweigh your loss, in the healthy, happy atmosphere you will create, and in the friendly sentiment you will attract to yourself.

Above all things else, be consistent and persistent in your efforts or you will accomplish little. It will not do to be kind and cheery to-day, and gruff and churlish to-morrow; to take pains to please one day, and to be wholly indifferent the next. An even disposition is indispensible to the formation of a strong reliable character. No one will give his confidence to a man who has the reputation of being fickle or uncertain.—*Success.*

REDUCED RATES TO ATLANTA, GA.,

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account National Convention Baptist Young People's Union of America.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the National Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., July 9 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets from all stations on its lines to Atlanta, July 6 to 9, inclusive, good going on those dates and good to return until July 15, inclusive, at rate of a *single fare for the round trip, plus $1.00*. By depositing tickets with special agent at Atlanta on or before July 15, and payment of fifty cents, an extension of final return limit may be obtained to reach original starting point not later than August 15. For specific rates and full information concerning stop-overs, consult nearest ticket agent. 6-24-1t

—John J. Swan, of Dublin township, died last Wednesday, aged about 80 years.

SERVIA PUTS IN A DEFENSE

An Official Explanation of the Views of the Government.

INDIGNANT AT GREAT BRITAIN

Resents the Recall of the British Minister Thus Holding the Present Regime Responsible For the Assassinations—The Killing of the King Sanctioned by All, Says the Foreign Minister.

Belgrade, Servia.--Great Britain has broken off diplomatic relations with Servia. The British Minister, Sir G. F. Bonham, has left here for England. The Consul of Great Britain, W. G. Thessiger, has charge of British interests. The Foreign Minister, M. Kalievitch, in an interview expressed intense indignation at the announcement from London that the British Minister had been instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time on the arrival here of King Peter.

Minister Kalievitch's statement was made carefully for publication, and may be regarded as an official expression of the view of the Government. The Minister said:

"It is with deep indignation that we find in a recent telegram from London an indication that it is intended to hold the present Government responsible for the deplorable events which occurred on the sanguinary night of June 11 in the Royal Palace.

"The upheaval of June 11 was the work of a large number of officers. The consequences of the revolution, however, were sanctioned by the whole army and the whole people.

"With regard to the members of the Provisional Government, who were called upon at a most critical moment to take the reins of government in the absence of all other authority, they only proved their patriotism and personal courage by accepting so delicate a mission as that which the people unanimously and with gratitude solemnly confided to them. It is forgotten that the men composing the present Government were drawn from all parties and were hitherto engaged in bitter political strife. Only devotion to their country could unite them at this critical moment. Proof of the fact that they rendered great service to their country is found in the peace and order prevailing throughout the land. We have, therefore, good reason to regret the fact that an attempt is now made by England, as the result of erroneous information, to cast suspicion on a state of affairs which has for its object the maintenance of order and the eventual regeneration of a young nation which has passed through a time of trial and which is attached to the cause of liberty and civilization."

United States Reserves Recognition.

Washington, D. C. — The United States Government has adopted an attitude similar to that of England toward the new Servian dynasty. It will be in no haste to recognize a government created by assassination in the absence of some exhibition of a disposition to punish the guilty. Therefore Mr. Jackson, who, besides being Minister to Greece, is also United States Minister to Servia, will not present his credentials to the Government of King Peter at present.

Holland Follows Great Britain.

The Hague, Holland. — The Dutch representative at Belgrade has been instructed to assume the same attitude as Great Britain toward the provisional government of Servia.

LOWELL MILL STRIKE ENDS.

Defeat For the Operatives and Loss of About $1,300,000 in Wages.

Lowell, Mass. — The textile council has declared the great strike in the Lowell mills at an end. Every union affiliated with the council was represented and the vote was unanimous. Mule spinners and loom fixers were included in this vote, despite statements that they would oppose a return to work.

President Conroy said: "We now worship at the altar of defeat, but later we shall rise again and conquer."

The strike began on March 30, and involved about 17,000 operatives. The mills were closed till June 1, when the agents opened the gates and the majority of the operatives went back to work. The strike has cost in wages about $1,300,000.

It is understood that the agents will take back all the old help they have room for and will make no discrimination against the leaders of the strike. The high price of cotton precluded any hope of the success of the strikers, a contention for a ten per cent. increase in wages.

Russian Jew Baiter Stabbed.

Kroushevan, the notorious Jew baiter and the editor of the anti-Semitic organ in Kishineff, the Bessarabetz, the articles in which are believed to have been largely responsible for the massacre of the Jews in Kishineff, was attacked by a party of Jews in the street at St. Petersburg, Russia. He was stabbed in the neck by one of the Jews. The wound is not believed to be fatal. His assailant was captured and proved to be a former student of the Polytechnic School at Kieff.

Chamberlain's Policy Disapproved.

The House of Commons, at Ottawa, Ont., divided on a motion of want of confidence from Mr. Tarte, declaring for an immediate revision of the tariff and an energetic policy on transportation. The motion was defeated on a straight party vote.

STORY OF LANAO BATTLE

Captain Pershing Describes the Best Fight of the Moro Campaign.

Desperate Charge on Fort and Hand-to-Hand Fight on Parapet, Bayonet Against Kris.

Washington, D. C.—Captain John J. Pershing, who commanded the troops at the fight of Lake Lanao, in the Philippines, thus describes the battle in a letter to a friend in the War Department:

"The Bacolod incident was the best fight of the Moro campaign.

"First, we got behind them, much to their surprise, and could post our guns above and drop projectiles down into their fort.

"We had some work and some fighting to gain this position, but once there it was only a question of sitting down deliberately and waiting to see what the Moros would do. Many got away before the place was invested thoroughly.

"The fight began in a flood of rain that lasted till dark, and reconnoitering was difficult. So we did not find all the avenues of escape until next day.

"I am glad now we didn't, as they had such confidence in this fort that they had been constructing for a year, that they took many women and children inside, and these escaped during the night.

"The next day and night we held them fast, however, and tried to get them to surrender, having two talks under a flag of truce. No, they would fight it out, so there was then only to finish it.

"The main obstacle was a deep ditch thirty-five feet wide and forty feet deep to be crossed. It was to be bridged with fallen trees, and over all a bamboo bridge was laid.

"In the face of a heavy Remington fire the lines advanced against two faces of the fort, putting out of business every Moro that appeared. They could not use their portholes; we had battered them to pieces, although we could not with our light field artillery damage the earthwork.

"The bridge was completed by two companies detailed for that purpose—the trees having been previously cut and hauled as near as could safely be done—in thirty minutes, when the assaulting infantry swung across and formed line on the berme and clambered up nearly in line to the top of the parapet.

"Here they were met with kampilan and kris and a bloody hand-to-hand fight occurred—one soldier against two Moros here, another running his bayonet into a fanatic there, Moros plunging headlong into the deep ditch in their impetuosity.

"Too much cannot be said of the valor, the bravery, the courage and cool nerve of the American soldier.

"None of our men were killed. Two will lose an arm each, the rest will recover with honorable scars but not maimed.

"Some officers counted sixty dead on one floor and the Moros say there were more than 100 killed inside, while the list outside has been growing ever since the battle, so that 150 all told is a conservative estimate.

"The old Panandungan (a sort of Moro title meaning chief counsellor or something of that kind—in this case he had more power than the Sultan) lost his life, and the rest of them that are left have sent word that they want to be friends.

"From Bacolod north to Marahui more United States flags were displayed in the road and in rancheros than I supposed existed in all this country.

"One year ago nobody knew nor had seen, except myself, the Moro in his native laguna, nor had they any idea of him nor of his fierce, unconquerable nature. To-day we have crossed the lake and have marched practically around it. Without the support and backing of General Davis and General Sumner I could not have done this. To them, of course, as commanders, belongs the credit. I hope it will not fail of appreciation, and that they will be rewarded accordingly."

SANDFORD NORTHROP ENDS LIFE.

Cousin of George Gould Kills Himself in Home of a Friend.

St. Louis, Mo.—Sandford Northrop, formerly considered one of the wealthy men of St. Louis, committed suicide in the home of a friend, Claude Kennerly.

Recently he had met with severe financial reverses and he had been compelled to resign as Secretary and General Manager of the American Refrigerator Transit Company, at the same time that his brother, Reid Northrop, resigned as president. He gave up his home in Laclede avenue, and Mrs. Northrop returned with their child to her mother's home in Camden, N. J., where Northrop had expected to go. While settling his affairs he remained at the home of Kennerly.

Northrop was a cousin of George Gould and a man of wide general information and an engaging personality. It is believed that his business troubles unbalanced his mind and that in a fit of insanity he determined to end his life.

200,000 STARVING IN CHINA.

Human Flesh Offered For Sale Openly, a Japanese Paper Says.

Victoria, B. C. — The famine in Kwangsi, China, is growing worse, and by the latest advices the starving were estimated at 200,000.

A Japanese paper says human flesh is offered openly for sale. The British in Hong Kong are sending aid for two months. The Chinese are considering opening an official subscription.

PROOF OF POSTAL FRAUDS

Payne Gives Out Bristow Letter and Inspectors' Reports.

MONEY ORDER CHIEF REMOVED

James T. Metcalf is Dismissed From the Postal Service After a Hearing—An Indiscretion in Regard to a Contract the Cause—Tulloch's Charges Are Fully Sustained—Reports on Irregularities.

Washington, D. C.—Postmaster-General Payne has made public all papers and documents connected with the investigation of the Washington postoffice in 1899 and 1900, as a result of charges preferred at that time by Seymour W. Tulloch, former cashier of the Washington postoffice, which were recently repeated by Tulloch in a formal communication to the Postmaster-General.

The most interesting feature contained in the documents, which cover fifty typewritten pages, aggregating 30,000 words, is the admission of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow that he recommended to Postmaster-General Smith that the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath be investigated. This was charged by Tulloch, who also charged that the investigation requested had been "called off." The papers show, however, that later the investigation was made and a number of irregularities corrected.

The documents made public by Postmaster-General Payne include his letter to Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow under date of May 1, 1903, calling attention to the Tulloch charges, and asking for an explanation; Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's letter in reply; the report of the inspectors who transferred the Washington city postoffice to the present postmaster, John A. Merritt; the report of Inspector Little, under date of July 31, 1900, and the result of the investigation by Postmaster-General Smith of the charges contained in the confidential report of June 30, 1899.

In concluding his statement Postmaster-General Payne says:

"The papers are filed without action for the reason that they relate to the business of a prior administration. The subject-matter of the complaints is four years old, and all action thereunder was closed over two years ago. The charge of Mr. Tulloch is in its essence against President McKinley and Postmaster-General Smith. President McKinley is no longer living; Postmaster-General Smith, who carried out President McKinley's policy, has answered for himself."

The special report of July 6, made by Captain Smith, disclosed, Mr. Bristow says, what seemed to be glaring irregularities, and he submitted it personally to the Postmaster-General, suggesting that it contained matter to which Postmaster-General Smith might want to give his personal attention.

The synopsis of the report of the investigation of June 30, 1899, shows that an item of $50.30 for traveling expenses to George W. Beavers, and of G. D. Fisher, a clerk under Beavers, to Philadelphia and Hartford, was paid out of the funds of the Washington city postoffice on order of First Assistant Heath, although the expenses formed no part of the legitimate expenses of the Washington office.

The report shows that Robert G. Willett, son of the former Washington city postmaster, drew two salaries from July 1 to December 10, 1898, one as a laborer, at $600 a year, and one as a mechanic, at $2 a day, on special roll for the free delivery service.

The confidential report of Inspector Smith names Edward S. Allen, appointed at $1400 in 1899 as an expert mechanic; H. A. Cummings, appointed at $900 and promoted to $1000 on the military roll; D. M. Monroe, placed on the military roll by First Assistant Perry S. Heath, and Frank E. Murray, on the military roll at $1000 a year, and says:

"None of the above named appear to have performed any service in connection with the military postal matters, and no good reason appears either for their original appointment or continuance on the rolls."

On January 3 and 10, 1899, First Assistant Heath transferred twenty clerks from the clerks' roll to the military roll, and put these people to work in the Washington city postoffice, and paid them from the military appropriation.

Washington, D. C.—As a result of an indiscretion in matters pertaining to the award of contracts for printing the money order forms of the Government, James T. Metcalf, for many years Superintendent of the money order system of the Postoffice Department, was removed from office by the Postmaster-General. A full investigation of the case will be made later. The dismissal is the result of acts of Mr. Metcalf in opposition to the bid of Paul Herman, of Rutherford, N. J., the lowest bidder by $45,000, and in favor of the next highest bidder, the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, of New York City, of which Mr. Metcalf's son is an employe, for the contract of printing money order blanks and books.

Postmaster-General Payne, in announcing his action, stated that there was no charge that Mr. Metcalf had done anything that is amenable to the law, but said that his conduct was a serious indiscretion that could not be overlooked. Mr. Metcalf, he said, always has been considered a faithful, efficient, painstaking and honest employe.

The Ills of Women Act upon the Nerves like a Firebrand.

The relation of woman's nerves and generative organs is very close; consequently nine tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency, "the blues," sleeplessness, and nervous irritability of women arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Herein we prove conclusively that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will quickly relieve all this trouble.

Details of a Severe Case Cured in Eau Claire, Wis.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I have been ailing from female trouble for the past five years. About a month ago I was taken with nervous prostration, accompanied at certain times before menstruation with fearful headaches. I read one of your books, and finding many testimonials of the beneficial effects of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, experienced by lady sufferers, I commenced its use and am happy to state that after using a few bottles I feel like a new woman, aches and pains all gone.

"I am recommending your medicine to many of my friends, and I assure you that you have my hearty thanks for your valuable preparation which has done so much good. I trust all suffering women will use your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. MINNIE TIETZ, 620 First Ave., Eau Claire, Wis. (May 28, 1901).

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it soothes, strengthens, heals and tones up the delicate female organism. It is a positive cure for all kinds of female complaints; that bearing down feeling, backache, displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and is invaluable during the change of life, all of which may help to cause nervous prostration.

Read what Mrs. Day says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I will write you a few lines to let you know of the benefit I have received from taking your remedies. I suffered for a long time with **nervous prostration**, backache, sick headache, painful menstruation, pain in the stomach after eating, and constipation. I often thought I would lose my mind. I began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and was soon feeling like a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly. It does all that it is recommended to do, and more.

"I hope that every one who suffers as I did will give Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies a trial."—MRS. MARIE DAY, Eleanora, Pa. (March 25, 1901.)

Free Medical Advice to Women.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women to write to her for advice. You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor—your letter will be seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Another Case of Nervous Prostration Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — Allow me to express to you the benefit I have derived from taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Before I started to take it I was on the verge of **nervous prostration.** Could not sleep nights, and I suffered dreadfully from indigeston and headache. I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's wonderful medicine, and began its use, which immediately restored my health.

"I can heartily recommend it to all suffering women."—MRS. BERTHA E. DEIRKINS, 25½ Lapidge St., San Francisco, Cal. (May 21, 1901.)

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Rabbit Scourge in Australia.

The common rabbits of Europe were originally introduced into Australia for purposes of sport. They spread over the country like a scourge. So rapidly did they multiply that in 1879 legislative action for their destruction was begun in South Australia and the example was soon followed by New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland and Tasmania. At the present time their range in Australia is probably equal in area to that of our three largest States—Texas, California and Montana. Millions of dollars have been spent for bounties, for poisons and in various other methods of destruction; thousands of miles of rabbit-proof fences have been built, and hundreds of schemes for destroying the animals have been suggested, but nothing has yet been found that will effectually exterminate the pest.—Detroit Free Press.

Singular Geometry.

In the Alleynian, the school magazine of Dulwich, England, appears a witty paper on "Seaside Geometry," from which the following are taken:

Definitions: The landlady of a boarding house is a parallelogram, that is, an oblong anular figure which cannot be described, but which is equal to anything.

All the rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.

Postulates: A pie may be produced any number of times.

St. Petersburg Bridges.

St. Petersburg, the capital of the Russian Empire, and one of the finest cities in Northern Europe, has no less than 194 bridges.

Looking for opportunities is like a game of hide and seek.

Oceanography.

The recognition of oceanography as a distinct branch of science may be said to date from the commencement of the Challenger investigations. The fuller knowledge we now possess about all oceanic phenomena has had a great modifying influence on many general conceptions as to the nature and extent of those changes which the crust of the earth is now undergoing and has undergone in past geological times. Our knowledge of the ocean is still very incomplete. So much has, however, already been acquired, that the historian will in all probability point to the oceanographical discoveries during the past forty years as the most important addition to the natural knowledge of our planet since the geographical voyages associated with the names of Columbus, Da Gama, and Magellan at the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries.

Two Death Certificates Required.

Before a body can be cremated in England—and much the same procedure is observed on the Continent—certificates of the cause of death are required from two medical men, one of whom must have attended the deceased. Besides giving general information as to the nature of the malady to which his patient succumbed, the first medical witness is requested to state definitely in writing whether he has any reason to believe that a further examination of the body might be desirable or necessary. The second doctor must conduct an independent investigation, and if the case seems at all doubtful the crematory authorities decline to deal with it. As, moreover, the presence of most mineral poisons may be traced in the ashes, the probability of cremation assisting a murderer by removing all evidence of his crime is very slight.

FEDERAL LAW IS SUPREME

The Property of the Government is Exempt From Seizure.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

The Warship Controversy—But the Creditors Will Be Insured Against Loss Should It Be Held That the Vessels Are the Assets of the Builders—The Decision of the Cabinet.

Washington, D. C.—Attorney-General Knox read to the President and the Cabinet an opinion prepared by him on the question of the right of the Chancery Court at Richmond, Va., to issue an injunction against launching the cruiser Galveston, which had been under construction by the defunct William R. Trigg Company. Mr. Knox pointed out that interference with Federal property was forbidden, and all that was necessary for the Government to do to retain complete legal possession of the Galveston was to arrange a stipulation, or indemnifying bond to insure creditors against loss should it be held that the naval vessel was an asset of the Trigg company.

It is understood that Mr. Knox had originally passed upon the question of the right of the Government to use armed force to prevent interference with the Galveston under orders from a State or municipal court, taking the affirmative view, but subsequently rewrote this portion of his opinion so as to say that such a course was not necessary.

In view of Mr. Knox's opinion, which was indorsed by the President and the Cabinet after a long and earnest discussion, the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia will be directed to enter into a stipulation in the Chancery Court of Richmond to insure creditors of the Trigg Company against loss and to cause a revocation of the injunction against the Galveston. The case will then be carried to a Federal Court to determine whether the claims of the creditors can lie against the Galveston and the revenue cutter and river dredge which were also being built at the yard.

A similar course of action will be pursued to prevent State interference with the cruiser Chattanooga, which was seized by the Sheriff at Elizabethport N. J., to satisfy a claim against Lewis Nixon, who is building the vessel for the Government. The United States District Attorney will give the necessary surety to take the case to a Federal Court.

Cabinet officers and officers of the Navy Department said that there would be no occasion to use force, or even to make a nominal show of force, to retain Federal possession of the Galveston, the Attorney-General having demonstrated that the law of Congress was clearly against any interference with Government property to satisfy liens. The President and Secretary Moody confidently expected that the Galveston would be launched under the most amicable and auspicious circumstances.

GIRLS IN FACTORY CRASH.

Three Floors of an Old Building in New York City Suddenly Collapse.

New York City.—With a crash that was heard for blocks three floors in an old brick building at No. 49 Bowery collapsed, and forty girls and men employed in the structure were carried down with the crash. That the victims escaped death is deemed little short of a miracle. But nine were injured, none seriously.

The top floor gave way first, carrying down with it a number of persons. The mass crashed through the second floor, which also gave way, precipitating the entire inside of the structure in a tangled heap in the basement.

The second and third floors were occupied by the Lion Paper Box Company, owned by D. Albert & Sons. The first floor was used as a lunch room. According to one of Albert's sons, who was arrested after the accident, the crash was probably caused by overloading the top floor with bundles of paper which had just arrived.

Morris and Joseph Albert, of the paper company, were arrested. The charge made against them was "criminal neglect" in allowing the floors of the building to be overloaded with paper stock.

LORENZ LOOSENED DEATH'S GRIP.

Famous Surgeon Saved Little Subject Who Succumbed to Anaesthetic.

Rochester, N. Y.—During the clinic held by Dr. Adolph Lorenz one of the most dramatic incidents in the history of the City Hospital occurred. Allan Nichols, eight years old, was on the operating table for club foot. The anaesthetic proved too powerful for the boy's weak heart and respiration ceased. In a twinkling and almost before the large crowd of professional men in attendance realized that the subject was dying, Dr. Lorenz began the manipulation of the boy's arms to produce artificial breathing.

There was a short period of the most intense and nervous suspense, during which not a physician present seemed to have the presence of mind to stir to the assistance of the operator. Dr. Lorenz was calm and collected. At the end of six minutes from time respiration ceased the surgeon suspended vigorous operations, looked about reassuringly, and quietly observed: "The little man is all right now."

LYNCHED FOR REVENGE

An Escaped Murderer Had Killed Member of Montana Posse.

Angry Mob Then Took His Partner From the Jail and Hanged Him From the County Court House.

Helena, Mont.—Two years ago William F. Hardee, a Montana criminal, lent twenty-five cents to Henry Snearly, one of his pals. In a quarrel over this money later Hardee shot and killed Snearly. He was convicted of murder, but escaped from the Glasgow jail, and was at large for several months.

Some time ago Hardee was recaptured and resentenced to be hanged on June 6. John Brown, who had aided in his escape, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. On the day set for the hanging Hardee again escaped, taking with him Brown and two other prisoners, McKinney and Hill. Jack Pierce, the death watch over Hardee, was killed.

A posse started in pursuit of these men. By Sunday they had trailed Hardee and McKinney up the Missouri river for a distance of sixty miles and there found that the fugitives had crossed the river in a boat. The posse followed, caught the trail and went on for twelve miles. Just at sundown on Monday evening they were in the brush trying to locate the men when a shot rang out and Charles R. Hall, a member of the posse, fell dead. The bullet struck him in the right eye. Hardee and McKinney were concealed in the brush nearby, and a fusillade from the officers forced one man to dash out for better cover. The posse again opened fire, but nothing could be seen of the men.

A few days ago the brush was searched and Hardee's body was found. He had been shot through the lungs and must have died instantly. There were several bullet holes in his hat and clothing.

At night a mob who had learned of the death of Hardee and the slaying of Hall went to the county jail, where they overpowered the guards and dragged from the building Jack Brown, Hardee's accomplice in jail breaking, who had been recaptured. The men procured a rope, and Brown was hanged from a window in the court house. The movement on the jail was so quietly planned that nothing was known of it by the people of Glasgow until the lynching was over.

Hall, the victim of Hardee's bullet, was unmarried and owned a ranch on Snow Creek, near the place where he died. He was a schoolmate of Hardee at Buffalo, Wyo., and once, in that State, was a member of a posse that was after Hardee.

ELIZABETH C. ADAMS DEAD.

A Relative of Two Presidents, She Figured in Historic Scenes.

Quincy, Mass. — Elizabeth Coombs Adams, granddaughter of John Adams, second President, and niece of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, is dead. She had been ill for about five months.

Miss Adams, who was born in Quincy February 9, 1808, was the daughter of Thomas Roylston Adams. Her father was Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court for a number of years. In her youth she was a constant visitor to the homes of both John Adams and John Quincy Adams, and as a guest at the White House during the term of her uncle became known as the belle of the National capital.

In 1825 Miss Adams was one of the few persons permitted to be present at the meeting between President John Quincy Adams and the Marquis de Lafayette when the latter came to this country to lay the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument. On July 4 of the following year she was present at the bedside of President John Adams when death came.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS VIRGINIA.

Attends University Commencement and Visits Jefferson's Home.

Charlotte, Va.—President Roosevelt attended the seventy-ninth commencement of the University of Virginia, afterwards riding on horseback with Mrs. Roosevelt to Monticello, the home of Jefferson. The President's party was greeted with cheers by a large crowd as it alighted at the depot. An escort formed of the Monticello Guards led the way to the University, where the student body gave a ringing welcome after its own fashion.

When the President was introduced to speak before the Alumni Association the large audience arose and cheered for several minutes. After praising the University and Virginia as a State, Mr. Roosevelt remarked the fact that Edgar Allen Poe was a graduate of the institute, as was also Thomas Nelson Page. He closed by addressing the graduates on good citizenship.

At Monticello the President's party was entertained by Thomas Jefferson Levy, of New York City, who now owns the estate.

TEN KILLED IN A WRECK.

Passenger and Freight Trains in a Head-On Collision in Iowa.

Waterloo, Iowa.—Ten persons were killed in a head-on collision between an Illinois Central passenger train and a freight. The trains met just west of Raymond on a curve, and the passenger train, which had the right of way, was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

The dead include E. R. Stickney, of Waterloo, the engineers and firemen of both trains, three unidentified tramps, who were stealing a ride, and an unidentified immigrant.

IN EVERY WALK OF L'FE.

People in every walk of life have bad backs—kidneys go wrong and the back begins to ache. Cure sick kidneys and backache quickly disappears.

Read this testimony and learn how it can be done.

A. A. Boyce, a farmer, living three and a half miles from Trenton, Mo., says: "A severe cold settled in my kidneys and developed so quickly that I was obliged to lay off work on account of the aching in my back and sides. For a time I was unable to walk at all, and every makeshift I tried and all the medicine I took had not the slightest effect. My back continued to grow weaker until I was unfit for anything. Mrs. Boyce noticed Doan's Kidney Pills advertised as a sure cure for just such conditions, and one day when in Trenton she brought a box home from Chas. A. Foster's drug store. I followed the directions carefully when taking them and I must say I was more than surprised and much more gratified to notice the back ache disappearing gradually until it finally stopped."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Boyce will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

The Evolution of Russell.

Until a short time ago F. W. Russell, the apostle of the new land movement in Ireland, was a very unpopular person. He is a man of intense conviction, a born fighter, giving no quarter and asking none. When he removed to Dublin from Cupar-Fife, in Scotland, where he was born in 1841, he became an officer of one of the temperance associations of the city. For twenty-eight strenuous years he was the unrelenting foe of the publicans or saloonkeepers.

At every licensing session there was Russell. What he didn't know about the liquor business wasn't worth knowing. The best lawyers that the trade could obtain might have as well butted their heads against stone walls as try to break him down when he appeared as a witness against applicants for new licenses or as an applicant to have old ones revoked. As he sat on the witness chair, alert, always ready with the right retort, always ready with the facts and figures, he went through a practical training that stood him in good stead when he went into politics later on.—Everybody's Magazine.

The Kaiser as a Land Owner.

Kaiser Wilhelm owns eighty-three estates and fifty-three castles. These foot up a total of 300,000 acres and bring in an income of $160,000. He has as yet visited only thirty of his castles, but the total sum which goes to their support is enormous. He is building a fifty-fourth castle, a magnificent affair, which will overlook Posen, in Prussian Poland.

Some people spend all their lives looking behind them. N. Y.—26

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Peat has about half of the heating power of coal and double that of wood.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Canada's exports and imports have almost doubled in six years.

Look for this trade mark: "The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind." The stoves without smoke, ashes or heat. Make comfortable cooking.

There are about 30,000 automobiles in use in the United States.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Many a woman whose diamonds are paste is stuck up.

WORMS

"I write to let you know how I appreciate your Cascarets. I commenced taking them last November and took two ten cent boxes and passed a tape-worm 14 ft. long. Then I commenced taking them again and Wednesday, April 4th, I passed another tape worm 28 ft. long and over a thousand small worms. Previous to my taking Cascarets I didn't know I had a tape-worm. I always had a small appetite."
Wm. F. Brown, 184 Franklin St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 594

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Useless Fortresses of Portsmouth.

The town of Portsmouth, England, stands on a peninsula some four miles long, with a maximum breadth of nearly the same. The narrow isthmus which joins this peninsula to the mainland is intersected by a deep moat and guarded by a line of small forts, or rather earthworks, each mounting one heavy gun. After the isthmus is crossed the mainland remains perfectly flat for a little over a mile, and then rises abruptly to a height of 500 feet, forming the chalky acclivity known as Portsdown Hill.

The crest of this is crowned by four enormous fortresses standing a mile apart, each of which is capable of sheltering a garrison of 10,000 men. These were constructed during the first Premiership of Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield). Even at that time their utility was doubtful, and though less than thirty years ago nearly $25,000,000 was expended on them, they are now considered obsolete. The same may be said of the four water fortresses constructed on the Solent between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight at the same time, while the massive granite forts at the entrance of the harbor would be dismantled in short order by modern artillery, so that as far as artificial means of defense are concerned England's greatest arsenal would be an easy prey for an invader.

The Rest Day of Nations.

Monday is the Greek Sunday; Tuesday the Persian holy day; Wednesday was the Sabbath of the Assyrians; Thursday of the Egyptians. Friday is the Turkish Sunday, and Saturday the Sabbath of the Jews.

Venice Roadway.

The famous city of Venice is to be connected by a magnificent roadway with the mainland. The road is to be parallel to the present railroad bridge, and will have gorgeous marble statues on both sides.

Velocity.

The light traverses no less than 192,000 miles per second, while the electricity in a copper wire traverses 288,000 miles per second.

Gray?

"My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling and restored the natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomme, Cohoes, N. Y.

It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Cooling as a shower on a hot day
Hires
Rootbeer
Sold everywhere or by mail for 25 cents. A package makes five gallons.
CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY,
Malvern, Pa.

R·I·P·A·N·S

R·I·P·A·N·S Tabules
Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle (price 60 cents) contains a supply for a year.

Do You Want Your Money

TO EARN

7% INTEREST

PER ANNUM?

Write me for particulars of a safe, secure investment paying seven per cent. on amounts of one hundred dollars or more. *Bank references.*
W. H. HOKE, York, Penna.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

BUSY HOUSEWIVES.

Pe-ru-na a Prompt and Permanent Cure for Nervousness.

MRS. LULU LARMER.

Mrs. Lulu Larmer, Stoughton, Wis., says:

"For two years I suffered with nervous trouble and stomach disorders until it seemed that there was nothing to me but a bundle of nerves.

"I was very irritable, could not sleep, rest or compose myself, and was certainly unfit to take care of a household.

"I took nerve tonics and pills without benefit. When I began taking Peruna I grew steadily better, my nerves grew stronger, my rest was no longer fitful, and to-day I consider myself in perfect health and strength.

"My recovery was slow but sure, but I persevered and was rewarded by perfect health."—Mrs. Lulu Larmer.

Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty, recent Superintendent of the W. C. T. U. headquarters at Galesburg, Ill., was for ten years one of the leading women there. Her husband, when living, was first President of the Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln, Neb.

In a letter written from 401 Sixty-seventh street, W., Chicago, Ill., she says:

"I would not be without Peruna for ten times its cost."—Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty.

"Health and Beauty," a book written by Dr. Hartman, on the phases of catarrh peculiar to women, will be sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete External and Internal Treatment, One Dollar.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, grandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
Send for "The Great Humour Cure."

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Used by American Physicians since 1844.

The Nicest, Cleanest, Most Desirable LAXATIVE for family use.
"Once tried always used when needed."
50c and $1. at Druggists.
The Tarrant Co., New York

Happy pills
CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS
35c
Johnson's

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

LATTA GROVE.

We are having plenty of rain.

M. R. Taylor, of Huntingdon, paid us a short call one day last week.

Humphrey Chilcote, of Union township, spent Sunday at the home of Isaac Dell.

Bruce Smith, of Altoona, will spend part of the summer in the valley on account of ill health.

M. D. Walker killed nine feet of rattlesnakes this summer from which he gathered twenty-seven rattles which makes three rattles to the foot.

James Monihen has on exhibition at Latta Grove the largest hen eggs we have seen or heard of this season. The largest measures three inches in length, six and one-half inches in circumference and weighs four ounces.

BEECH RUN.

Do like they do in Spain—let it rain.

The wheat is tingeing up for the harvest time.

A. K. Miller and family visited friends in Franklin county last week.

Preaching at the chapel on Saturday evening next by Rev. McClain.

Dell Bros. caught twelve eels on Friday evening and then reported it a very poor evening.

Andrews & Snyder have bought some fine timber here the past week. It will be cut into staves, cross ties, etc.

The school board met at Pine Grove on Saturday last. July 11th the schools will be let at Pine Grove. No advance was made in teachers' salaries.

Recent visitors here were Mrs. B. C. Quarry, of Altoona; Thompson Dell, wife and family, of Broad Top City; D. H. Heck, wife and family, of Clearfield.

TROUGH CREEK.

The stave mill will shut down one month for harvest.

A box social will be held at Pine Grove next Saturday night.

Good weather for timothy and oats but slow weather for working corn.

J. B. Boring and family, of Huntingden, visited friends in the Colfax region over Sunday.

The saw mills of our valley are furnishing 50,000 feet of lumber for the new sand works at Mapleton.

Mrs. Richard Chilcott has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Wright, at Pitcairn the past two weeks.

Oscar Mierley, of Tod township, visited his father-in-law, J. Burton Houck, and his brother-in-law, Wilson Houck, Saturday and Sunday.

The supervisor on the east side has improved the road through the gap of Clear Ridge very much, but his work was like ours on this side of the mountain, undertaken too late in the season, but better late than never.

We Trough Creekers have been at the expense of putting the Corbin road in good shape for travel and Mr. Coder has the greater part of the plank over for the bridge. He informs me that the commissioners required him to have the plank delivered by the 30th of June which he says he will have done. But we are informed that their is nothing done to the one abutment. We understood that the stone work was to be completed before the holidays and also that the iron was hauled out during the winter. As a matter of course there has been considerable money paid out by the county for the structure and the county is paying interest on the same, and we Trough Creek people who are most interested in the bridge are still deprived the use of it. Will not the commissioners hurry up the job?

ORBISONIA.

Mrs. John Chilcote is visiting in Pittsburg at this writing.

Mrs. Daniel Locke visited friends at Cole's and Saltillo a couple of days recently.

Miss Emma Roher, of Selea, stopped a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Jesse Rupert, of Ridgley street.

Mrs. William Crum, of Water street, attended the funeral of Mrs. Ephraim Black in Hare's valley last week.

Harry Smith's show, which was in town Friday, Saturday and Monday nights last, was well patronized by our citizens.

There is no stir as yet to celebrate the Fourth in Orbisonia, however, there will, no doubt, be the usual amount of drunks.

Isaac Barnett, wife and little daughter, Gladys, of Altoona, have been visiting friends near Three Springs the past week.

We are glad the Marklesburg correspondent has again left us hear from him through the columns of the best little paper in the county.

The Children's day services held in the U. B. church last Sabbath evening were fine, and much credit is due all who helped make the program a success.

Mr. Malone, wife and daughter and Daniel Locke are off to attend the soldiers' reunion in Harrisburg. The old boys, no doubt, will have a merry time together.

We are always glad to note the progress of Aughwick Division, Sons of Temperance, of Three Springs. May the good work go on. Since the family of Rev. Harpence left our town the little temperance band here has gone where the woodbine twineth.

The suggestion has been made, see to it all citizens that your houses are decorated and Old Glory swung to the breeze on the Fourth. Well, is it safe to do so? On Decoration day in the evening there was a fine flag torn down from the home of one of our old soldiers by some scamp who has no principle.

Cuts, Bruises and Burns Quickly Healed

Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment, and when applied to cuts, bruises and burns, causes them to heal without maturation and much more quickly than by the usual treatment. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Driven to Desperation.

Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the best on earth. 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

THREE SPRINGS.

Plenty of rain.

Mrs. James Mansbarger visited her parental home near Saltillo last week.

Mrs. Mary Brownlee and Miss Bertha Weight spent Sunday at the home of James Benson at Hubelsville.

Miss Mabel Cutshall, of Huntingdon, and sister, Mrs Clara Kimmel, of Saltillo, called on relatives last Friday.

Miss Belle Weaver, of Bellwood, spent a few days of last week with V. T. Stevens and wife at this place.

We are glad to note that Allen Cutshall, by the use of crutches, is able to circulate among his many friends in town.

William Irvin, of Poughkeeepsie, N. Y., and Mrs Almira Roher were guests of C. E. Starr and family the past week.

B. T. Bence and wife visited at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. W. E. Faulkender, of Huntingdon, last week. Mr. Bence returned home last week but Mrs. Bence will spend a few weeks.

Mrs. Geo. A. Singer departed last Monday morning for Mechanicsburg where she will renew her old acquaintances of girlhood days. Her son, Olen, of Pittsburg, who has been visiting his parents, accompanied her.

Frank Stever, of Pasadena, Cal., who spent his boyhood days here, is visiting his father and sisters at this place. We are pleased to note his looking so well which gives evidence that the summer land agrees with him.

Arthur Hockenberry and wife, who were called home on account of the death of the former's father, returned to Pitcairn last Monday. His wife will remain here a few days yet when she will be accompanied home by Miss Agatha Wilson.

The members of the U. B. church of this circuit, of which Rev. G. W. Eminhizer, of this place is pastor, have made arrangements to hold a camp meeting on the old camp ground above town. The lease of the ground has been obtained for five years. It will begin August 26th.

His Last Hope Realized.

From the Sentinel, Gebo, Mont.

In the first opening of Oklahoma to settlers in 1889, the editor of this paper was among the many seekers after fortune who made the big race one fine day in April. During his traveling about and afterwards his camping upon his claim, he encountered much bad water, which, together with the severe heat, gave him a very severe diarrhoea which it seemed almost impossible to check, and along in June the case became so bad he expected to die. One day one of his neighbors brought him one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a last hope. A big dose was given him while he was rolling about on the ground in great agony, and in a few minutes the dose was repeated. The good effect of the medicine was soon noticed and within an hour the patient was taking his first sound sleep for a fortnight. That one little bottle worked a complete cure, and he cannot help but feel grateful. The season for bowel disorders being at hand suggests this item. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Schedule of Teachers' Examination for Huntingdon County, 1903.

Neff's Mills,	June	1	Shaversville,	June	27
Saulsburg	"	2	Petersburg	"	29
McAlevy's Fort	"	3	Mill Creek	July	9
Cornp'st's Mills	"	4	Mapleton	"	10
Centre Union	"	5	Cassville	"	13
Hawn's Bridge	"	6	Chestnut Grove	"	14
Shade Gap	"	8	Broad Top City	"	15
Richvale	"	10	Valley	"	16
Rockhill	"	11	Entriken	"	17
Shirleysburg	"	13	Marklesburg	"	18
Huntingdon	"	20	Saltillo	"	20
Mount Union	"	22	Three Springs	"	21
Alexandria	"	23	Maddens	"	22
Spruce Creek	"	24	Orbisonia	"	23
Warriorsmark	"	25	Union Church	"	24
Franklinville	"	26	M'Connellstown	"	25

We will be thankful to the secretaries if they will kindly see that the houses are opened early on the morning of examination.

Teachers are requested to enter the class at the first examination which they attend.

Strangers to the superintendent MUST have recommendation papers from responsible persons, and teachers from other counties will please present certificates from their respective superintendents.

We will not refuse to examine, but those considered too young to teach WILL NOT FIND the superintendent's signature on their certificate.

Those already holding professional certificates will be asked to take an examination in algebra, literature and pedagogics before such certificates will be renewed. Examinations will begin at 8.30 a. m.

J. G. DELL,
County Superintendent.

FOR COPPER KETTLES, all sizes, and of best make and material at lowest prices, call on or address K. W MIERLEY, Agent, Page, Pa. 6-17-2mos

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the financial condition of Mapleton borough school district for the year ending June, 1903.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of school fund.

DR.

To amount of duplicate	$968 40	
" 5 per cent. on $135 41	6 40	
CR.		
By exonerations		$ 14 00
" 5 per cent. off $710 17 for prompt payment		35 51
" 3 per cent. for collecting $710 17		21 30
" 5 per cent. for collecting $244 23		12 21
" Treasurer's receipts		891 78
	$974 80	$974 80

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of school fund:

DR

To amt. of state appropriation	$ 654 33	
" " from Collector	891 78	
" " in treasury	4 30	
CR		
By vouchers		$1515 88
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		30 23
Balance Dr		4 30
	$1550 41	$1550 41
Balance in treasury	$4 30	

DISTRICT REPORT.

No. of schools	4
Average No. months taught	7
No. of male teachers employed	1
No. of female teachers employed	5
Average salary of males per month	$40 00
Average salary of females per month	33 33⅓
No. male scholars in attendance	89
No. females scholars in attendance	51
Whole number in attendance	140
Average daily attendance	105
Average per cent. of attendance	87
Cost of each pupil per month	1 61½
No. of mills levied for school purposes	10
Amt. levied for school purposes	$925 29

FINANCES

DR.

To state appropriation	$ 654 33	
" amount from collector	925 29	
CR.		
By teachers' wages		$ 980 00
" " " for attending county institute		35 00
" repairs		51 72
" text books		80 30
" supplies other than books		31 60
" fuel		54 63
" Collector's fees		33 51
" Treasure's "		30 23
" Secretary's salary		12 00
" Debt and interest paid		248 75
" Other expenses		17 58
	$1579 62	$1575 32
Cash on hand	$4 30	

A. M. PARKER, Secretary.

We, the undersigned auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, certify that we have examined the accounts of the collector and treasurer of Borough school fund and find the above is a true and correct copy thereof to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Witness our hands and seals this 6th day of June, A. D., 1903.

L. L. PARKER,
MELVIN MILLER,
R. H. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

WANTED—2,000 CORDS WOOD.

I will pay the following prices for paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton Depot, Pa.:—

Linn, poplar and cucumber,	$6.00
Hard Woods.	
Gum, elm, ash, sugar, maple, beech, birch, and button wood (mixed)	4.50
Jack and yellow pine,	4.00
Locust, sawed in 4 ft. billets,	4.00

All wood to be delivered during the year 1903.

Prompt cash payments made the 20th of each month for all wood shipped the month previous. B. F. BAKER.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

Our Great Guarantee: Satisfaction or Money Back.

$1.00 to $2.50 Straw Hats Cut to 25 cents.

Here's a breeze in straws that will make our straw hat stack disappear in short order.

Odds and ends of various styles in rough and smooth straws, nearly a thousand of them to pick from. Not one has been priced under a dollar; very many have been $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

If you've put off buying your straw hat until now, you know what you've been waiting for. This is IT. Come without delay. The early buyer always catches the fattest bargain at the Isenberg corner.

Good summer wears for man and boy, from hats to hose, the best you can buy for the money.

J. G. ISENBERG & SON,

Always Reliable.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern
K. A. Lovell and John White.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. G. Gillam, L. M. Hagerty, C. R. McCarthy
J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson,
John Brewster, H. B. Brumbaugh.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS,
Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. W. WITHINGTON,
PENSION ATTORNEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

"You can fool all the people sometimes; you can fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Our trade is constantly increasing, and the reason is the people know that we never fool them. They know that

Our Goods are Right and Our Prices Right

If you are in need of Good Red Brick, we can furnish them in any quantity from 100 to a car load.

We have them on hand now.

Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 24, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	7 10	8 40	11 40	8 25
Washington	10 40	. . . . .		7 50	10 50	7 15
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	. . .	8 52	12 00	8 30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	11 45	3 10	5 00	11 00
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59		. .	5 12	. .
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 17	. .
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 34	. .
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 02	. .
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 12	. .
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	. .
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 39	. .
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 45	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	1 10	4 46	7 08	. .
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	N5 04	7 32	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	7 52	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	7 58	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 05	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	2 01	5 44	8 23	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 37	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	G6 14	8 59	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	2 40	6 19	9 05	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 22	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	3 10	6 55	9 40	2 20
Pittsburg	12 10	5 45	8 35	6 55	10 45	1 50	5 35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"N" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"G" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pitttsburg as follows: 1.40 a. m., 12.55, 7.15, and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 50
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 45	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	f11 55	1 59	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 37	12 06	2 16	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	d12 10	2 22	6 32	h9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 46	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 00	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 18	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	f12 56	3 25	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	. .	9 05	f1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	f1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 10	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 15	*4 10	7 15	10 55	3 45	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 20	. .	4 25
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week days only. "d" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"N" stops only on signal or notice to conductor to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and points east and south of Harrisburg.

"m" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"h" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 6.10 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.20 a. m., 3.25 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.20 a. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.39 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect May 25, 1903

NORTH	Mail No. 1 A.M.	Mail No. 3 P.M.	Irreg. No. 5 A.M.	Irreg. No. 7 P.M'
Robertsdale	5 50	12 50	7 43	4 35
Cook's	6 02	1 02	7 55	4 45
Cole's	6 19	1 14	8 07	4 57
Saltillo	6 47	1 42	8 35	5 19
Three Springs	6 54	1 50	8 43	5 27
* Pogue	7 06	2 03	8 55	5 39
Rockhill	7 21	2 18	9 10	5 51
Shirley	7 35	2 35	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	7 43	2 44	. .	. .
Mount Union	8 01	3 06	. .	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SOUTH	Mail No. 2 a.m.	Mail No. 4 p.m.	Irreg. No. 6 a.m.	Irreg. No. 8 p.m.
Mount Union!	9 00	3 50	. .	. .
* Augh. Mills	9 16	4 05	. .	. .
Shirley	9 25	4 13	. .	. .
Rockhill	9 45	4 33	5 23	2 20
* Pogue	9 57	4 47	5 33	2 32
Three Springs	10 10	5 00	5 43	2 44
Saltillo	10 19	5 19	5 49	2 51
Cole's	10 49	5 49	6 19	3 19
Cook's	11 04	6 01	6 29	3 31
Robertsdale	11 19	6 13	6 44	3 43
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST Irreg. No. 12 p.m.	Mail No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	EAST Irreg. No. 9 a.m.	Mail No. 11 p.m
5 35	7 10	L. . Rockhill . . A	6 15	4 40
5 28	7 03	. *Blacklog .	6 22	4 47
5 20	6 55	.*Cedar Rock .	6 30	4 55
5 16	6 51	.*Locke Valley.	6 34	4 59
5 10	6 45	.*Shade Gap .	6 40	5 05

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

Deeds Entered for Record.

John L. Pogue and wife et al. to J. A. Rogers, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $1500.

Jocob Haffley and wife to Royer Snare, property in Penn township. Consideration $600.

Chas. L. Fitzhugh et al. to Jacob Catherman, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $323.62.

David Hampton and wife to Agnes Hampton, property in Dublin township. Consideration $525.

Annie Bonsell et al. to Penna. R. R. Co., property in Spruce Creek. Consideration $200.

Samuel D. Cardwell et al. to Logan Iron & Steel Co., property in Jackson township. Consideration $100.

Andrew Decker's heirs to Margaret E. Bowman, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $750.

The H. & B. T. M. R. R. Co. to John Burns, property in Crawford Village. Consideration $50.

Nettie Williams, administratrix, to E. F. Gould, property in Carbon township. Consideration $430.

E. F. Gould to Nettie Williams, property in Carbon township. Consideration $1.00.

Adolphus P. White to J. Watson Dean, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $800.

Mary J. Brownlee to Harry Bolinger, property in Three Springs. Consideration $40.

Howard Laird and wife to Dr. Charles Campbell, property in Petersburg. Consideration $775.

Henry C. Estep and wife to Alex. Everhart, property in Coalmont. Consideration $480.

Alex. Everhart and wife to Harry M. Everhart, property in Coalmont. Consideration $39.

Jennie Hickes, administratrix, to J. E. Wright, property in Coalmont. Consideration $150.

J. R. Simpson, executor, to Wilber H. Foster, property in West township. Consideration $1500.

Samuel H. Irvin, sheriff, to Deckers Locke, property in Springfield township. Consideration $76.50.

Monroe Everhart to Barbara A. Thompson, property in Springfield township. Consideration $40.

Alonza Trexler to A. H. Brode, property in Tod township. Consideration $2400.

John Wilson et al. to Ellis Iddings, property in Brady township. Consideration $108.

James Denithorne and wife to J. Newton McClain, property in Tod township. Consideration $150.

C. S. Whittaker and wife to S. E. Doyle, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1200.

Ellen Trimble et al. to Robert A. Cochren, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1.00.

Robert A. Cochran and wife to C. Herbert Miller, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $360.

Eliza Harrison to Lena L. Fair, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $125.

R. H. Wilson et al. to First Presbyterian Church of Petersburg. Consideration $1.

W. H. Alexander to Z. T. Jones, property in Dudlin township. Consideration $1067.70.

William Ramsey and wife to Alexander Richeson, property Springfield township. Consideration $800.

William F. Stumbaugh et al. to Geo. A. Curfman, property in Springfied township. Consideration $40.

Mary Stumbaugh to Geo. A. Curfman, property in Springfield township. Consideration $370.

J. S. Reihart and wife to Geo. A. Curfman, property in Springfield township. Consideration $30.

PENNSYBVINIA CHAUTAUQUA.

Reduced Rates to Mt. Gretna via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 1 to August 5, 1903, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets from New York, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill, Phoenixville, Wilmington, Perryville, Frederick, Md., Washington, D. C., East Liberty, Butler, Indiana, Connellsville, Bedford, Clearfield, Martinsburg, Bellefonte, Waterford, Canandaigua, Wilkesbarre, Tamhicken, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, and principal intermediate points, to Mt. Gretna and return, at reduced rates. Tickets will be sold June 25 to August 5, inclusive, and will be good to return until August 13, inclusive. For specific rates, consult ticket agents.

6-24-2t

—The Norfolk and Western railroad will put into service between Norfolk and Richmond a new passenger train, to be known as the "Faster Cannon Ball," and is to be the fastest train in the south. The train is to run ninety miles an hour, and in order to accomplish that the company has received from the Baldwin works six powerful locomotives. They are mammoth machines, with four driving wheels, eighty inches in diameter and weighing 120 tons.

NOTICE.—The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and place specified in the following list, for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1903:

Monday, July 6—Spruce Creek township at Spruce Creek, forenoon; Birmingham and part of Warriorsmark township at Birmingham, afternoon 2 to 6 o'clock.

Tuesday, July 7—Warriorsmark township, at Warriorsmark.

Wednesday, July 8—Franklin township, at Franklinville, until 3 p. m.

Thursday, July 9—Morris township at Water Street, 7 to 10 forenoon; Porter township and Alexandria borough at Alexandria, 11 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Friday, July 10—Logan township and Petersburg at Petersburg, until 7 p. m.

Saturday, July 11—Henderson township at the Treasurer's office.

Monday, July 13—West township at Wilsontown, forenoon; Barree township at Saulsburg, afternoon.

Tuesday, July 14—Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace, forenoon from 7.30 to 10.00; McAlevy's Fort 11 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Wednesday, July 15—Miller township at Cornpropsts Mills from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.; Oneida township at Donation, afternoon from 1 to 3.

Thursday, July 16—Hopewell township at Beaver station 10 to 11 a. m.; Lincoln township, afternoon at Entriken.

Friday, July 17—Marklesburg borough and part of Penn township at Marklesburg station, forenoon till 11 o'clock; afternoon, Grafton and part of Penn township at Grafton.

Saturday, July 18—Walker township at McConnellstown, forenoon.

Monday, July 20—Puttstown and part of Hopewell township at Puttstown, forenoon; at Coalmout from 3 p. m.

Tuesday, July 21—Dudley and part of Carbon township at Dudley, forenoon; Broad Top and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City, afternoon till 6 o'clock.

Wednesday, July 22—Tod township at Trough Creek P. O. till 1 p. m.; Todd P. O. from 2 till 6 p. m.

Thursday, July 23—Cass township and Cassville at Cassville.

Friday, July 24—Part of Union township at Calvin; Mill Creek and Brady township at Mill Creek, afternoon.

Saturday, July 25—Smithfield township at Treasurer's office.

Monday, July 27—Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton, Wright & Dell's store.

Tuesday, July 28—Mt. Union and part of Shirley township at Mt. Union, Beers hotel.

Wednesday, July 29—Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale.

Thursday, July 30—Saltillo and part of Clay township at Saltillo, forenoon; Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs, afternoon.

Friday, July 31—Springfield township at Maddensville from 8 to 11 a. m.; Meadow Gap, afternoon 1 to 4.

Saturday, August 1—Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill, Markle house.

Tuesday, August 4—Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg, Kirkpatrick's hotel.

Wednesday, August 5—Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon until 3.30.

Thursday, August 6—Dublin township, Neelyton forenoon 8 to 9 o'clock; Appleby's store 10 to 12 o'clock; Shade Gap, afternoon 2 to 5 o'clock.

Friday, August 7—Orbisonia and part of Cromwell at Orbisonia.

Saturday, August 8—Juniata township at Treasurer's office.

Monday, August 10—Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.

Tuesday, August 11—Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.

Wednesday, August 12—Huntingdon 3d ward at Treasurer's office.

Thursday, August 13—Huntingdon 4th ward at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1903, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year are based on 6½ mills tax for current expenses of county and 1½ mills tax for payment of county debt, total 8 mills.

W. H. CHILCOTE, County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 1, 1903.

Nothing has ever equalled it.
Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's New Discovery

For CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS Price 50c & $1.00

A Perfect Cure: For All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

To the Good People

Of Mapleton and Vicinity.

I want to say that the Heidel Furniture Co. having dissolved, I have purchased the entire stock, leases and accounts of the same and will continue the sale of

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets

and a full line of general merchandise at the same place.

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and many other goods sold on the installment plan, or for cash as may suit the purchaser. A call to see our goods is solicited.

T. A. APPLEBY,

Water Street,

Mount Union, Pa.

William Reed & Sons.

The Store Will Be Closed All Day July Fourth.

The prolonged cold weather has effected summer selling to a great extent and prices are now being reduced on many of our most desirable lines of summer merchandise. The hot days will come with a rush and you will not be ready. But our department of ready made garments is ready for any emergency.

The Line of White and Colored Waists

Is complete, and embraces more handsome novelties than we have ever shown before. Even our dollar waists have a touch of originality that will not be found in the ordinary ready-to-wear garments usually seen. Our embroidered waists at $2.00 to $3.00 are extremely handsome.

.....Our Shirt Waist Suits.....

Are made in the newest styles in every particular. A handsome line of styles beginning as low as $1.00 in price and run up to $5.00. All our suits including the low priced ones are well made and fit well. All the new points, which make a garment stylish or not, are carefully looked after.

Light Weight Dress Skirts

Of Etamine, Voile and Mohair are shown in a liberal line of fine styles. They are cool but dressy enough to wear on any occasion. They are priced from $4.00 to $8.00 each.

Early Closing.—From Monday, June 22nd, to September 1st, we will close the store at 6 p. m. P. R. R. pay day and Saturday evenings excepted.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Prices are Reduced

ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

In order to make room for new goods now coming in, we have reduced prices on all Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that was 25c yd., reduced to 15c yd.
Best Calicos reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Ginghams reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Muslin, yd wide, from 5c to 8c per yard.

BOYS' SUITS, Ages 5 to 12 Years

Regular prices ranged from $1.25 to $3.50; will be sold regardless of cost. Persons desiring to buy Boys' Suits have the opportunity here of receiving double value for their money. Come early as they will not be here long at tne greatly reduced prices at which we are offering them.

GROCERIES.

Package Coffee,	11c per pound.
Loose Coffee,	15c per pound.
Granulated Sugar,	5½c per pound.
Soft White Sugar,	5c per pound.
EVAPORATED FRUIT.	
Extra Fine Peaches,	10c per pound.
Apricots,	10c per pound.
Best California Prunes	10c per pound.

Visit our store and examine goods. You will find prices right.

Main St J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

$1 a Year.

10-Piece Decorated Toilet Sets at $2.50

A lot of shoes, all kinds at less than wholesale priced. We have a fine line of Queensware, Granite, Tin, Wood, Willow and Nickel ware. Soap (toilet) at 1 cent per cake. Chocolate and Cream Candies at 10 cents per pound at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other breod) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's Penn Street Bakery, Hunting don, Pa.

News and Opinions, OF National Importance

The Sun

ALONE

CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

LOVE'S LITTLE DAY.

Alas, for Time a-flying!
Love is a little day:
Here, on my bosom lying,
His gold hair gleams with gray;
And yet 'twas but an hour ago we walked
the primrose way!

It was but yester-morning
We faced the young sun's beams
There—in the dew-drenched orchard
Of gold and scarlet gleams;
And lo! the dark falls dreary and life is less
than dreams!

Alas, for Time a-flying!
So much to sing and say!
But, living still, or dying,
Glad that we walked Love's way,
Though the song drifts into Silence, and the
dream to ashes gray!
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

The SOUL OF A USURER.

The Spanish have a proverb, "Any soul may be saved but the usurer's."

George Desmond sat at his desk long after office hours. Desmond was doing some figuring. The more he figured the worse things looked. He was laughing, actually laughing, but there were not more than two cart loads of mirth in the sound of his laughter. "Old Twenty Percent has got me," he said half out loud. "The interest is a mountain now, whereas at the start the principal was only a mole hill."

George Desmond picked up a letter from his desk. It was the old message of "pay up," but there was something in the tone of the letter that was different from that in most letters which the 20-percent-month men write to their creditors who don't come to time promptly. All letters of this class are savage enough, but there was a sort of a leering brutality in the letter which Desmond was now perusing for the tenth time that marked it with an individuality even among money lenders' letters. "Harding's got me fast enough," said Desmond, "and I can't see the way out of his grip. I haven't come to that yet," he mused, with a curious sort of look in his eyes as he looked toward his employer's big safe, "but the good Lord knows it may come soon enough, for I am like water."

John Harding, "financier," was in his LaSalle street office. It was the same hour that George Desmond was sitting at his desk only two blocks distant. If the Spaniard who made the proverb about the usurer's soul could have seen John Harding he would have pointed to him and said, "If you doubt my saying, look into that man's face."

Ice from the pole is not colder than was the look in the money lender's countenance. That afternoon as he sat in his office there was something about his mouth that would have made one want to move away from the man, and that quickly. John Harding was talking to himself. "I've got Desmond squeezed," he said, "I hated him as a boy and I hate him worse now, down though he is."

John Harding had a wife and a child. Dorothy was a little one of 10. Harding loved her better than he did his money, which is saying much. She was the one creature who had succeeded in finding that somewhere in his cold-blooded being there lay a heart. That heart had never known to beat sympathetically or lovingly for any other human being than Dorothy, John Harding's child. Harding simply tolerated his wife. He never exactly knew how he came to marry her. He never was cruel as such men understand cruelty, but there was a certain ignoring of the wife's existence which cut deeper than the lash.

Dorothy loved her father, though she didn't understand him. She thought in an indefinite, childish way that she had a place in a heart which no one ever before had found. When her father was alone with Dorothy he showed his love for her in certain outward ways for which he would have felt ashamed had others known.

John Harding started home. When within three blocks of his residence he left the electric car and started down the tree shaded street. It was along this street that every night Dorothy came to meet him, running to him when she caught the first sight of his face. Harding sometimes caught himself wondering what Dorothy would think did she know the nature of his interest upon interest and 20 percent a month method of doing business. The thought made the man wince.

Harding as he left the car heard the sound of tambourines and a drum. It was music from a marching contingent of a Salvation army band coming from over beyond somewhere to the salvation of souls on the street. Harding heard the beat, beat of the drum and the jingle of the tambourines with a sneer. Just then he caught sight of Dorothy running toward him a block away and well beyond the first street corner.

Then it came. Harding hardly knew at the time just what happened. A pair of horses, frightened by the Salvationists' music, had dashed round the street corner. Little Dorothy, coming with flying feet, was struck. At the same instant a big-jerseyed fellow had thrown himself in front of the maddened horses. He was too late to save the child completely, but he grasped her and rolled with her to one side in time to save her from the crushing wheels of the attached wagon. The Salvation army was hurt, and hurt badly. The child had a deep cut on her head from the plunging foot of one of the horses.

Dorothy Harding was taken home. A Salvation army sister followed. With her went the father in a daze. The child was placed on a bed, and as her head touched the pillow she opened her eyes for a moment, looked straight into the eyes of the Salvation lassie and smiled. Then she sank back unconscious. Dorothy's smile settled matters with John Harding. He saw that the child was looking straight into the face of the blue bonneted girl when the fleeting smile passed over her face. The lassie was installed as nurse. For weeks the child lay unconscious. Whether, when she came back into physical life again, if she ever did, there would be any corresponding mental life, the physicians would not say.

John Harding's house was full of religion. The nurse was praying and softly singing songs that sounded like the tunes that the street boys whistle. John Harding knew, though, that whatever the tune might be no street song ever had words like those which came from the lassie's lips. At times unrebuked he allowed the rest of the Salvation contingent to sing and pray in his parlor. They did it so softly. Harding never went to his office. He haunted Dorothy's room day and night. He learned one day by overhearing two of the Salvationists talking that men sometimes of high position put on the army's uniform for work when they had left the cares of office behind for the day. John Harding learned many strange things in those few weeks. "Will you pray with us?" said the Salvationists to him time and again.

"No," Harding would say, almost savagely. "Pray for Dorothy. Pray till you save her, I tell you."

The Salvation lassie nurse would smile a little sadly and then would sink on her knees at the bedside of the child. Day in and day out she had prayed that with restored consciousness might come restored reason.

The father knew of these repeated petitions. He never was out of sound and sight of Dorothy's room. One afternoon he stood at the foot of the bed looking into his child's face. The western sun was lighting the room. The lassie was on her knees praying, "Give her health and reason, O Lord."

John Harding looked on his child's face. The nurse kept up her prayer. Dorothy opened her eyes, looked full into her father's face and smiled in recognition.

George Desmond sat at his desk. "Harding hasn't bothered me for six weeks," he said to himself, "but tomorrow is the day, and I am afraid it has come to that," and his eyes looked on the big safe in the corner. "He has taken my life and now it is either steal or clean out."

It was late in the evening and Desmond still had no thought of going home. He heard a noise behind him. The door opened. Some one entered, but his form was in the shadow. Desmond saw that it was a man but little else. The stranger passed round the glass partition and put a paper on Desmond's desk. Desmond looked at it. It was a signed receipt for all his indebtedness to John Harding, and with the paper were the canceled notes.

Desmond gasped. There was a joy surging through him. He thought it a dream. He looked for the first time full on the stranger. He saw a face familiar, yet unfamiliar.

The stranger said not a word, but turned and left the office, and as he passed by the light which came from the lamp without the window George Desmond saw that his visitor wore the uniform of the Salvation army.—Edward B. Clark in The Chicago Record-Herald.

Some Things Animals Teach Us.

The woodpecker has a powerful little trip hammer.

The jaws of the tortoise and turtle are natural scissors.

The frame work of a ship resembles the skeleton of a herring.

The squirrel carries a chisel in his mouth, and the bee the carpenter's plane.

A porcupine's bill is strengthened by ribs in the same way that the iron masts of modern ships are strengthened.

The diving bell imitates the water spider. It constructs a small cell under the water, clasps a bubble of air between its legs, dives down into its submarine chamber with the bubble, displacing the water gradually, until its abode contains a large, airy room surrounded by water.—Kind Words.

Shooting Over Dogs.

If, as we are so often told, it were true that shooting over dogs is dying out, it would be strange that the institutions for the trial of pointers and setters upon game not only grow in number, but are patronized by more people, who enter more dogs than formerly. The fact is, that dogs have never gone out in any noteworthy degree in the Highlands and islands of Scotland. In many districts it is impossible to shoot grouse without their assistance.—Country Life.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A rumor that Postmaster-General Payne had offered his resignation was denied at the White House.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, declared that to build the Panama Canal without ratification of the treaty by Colombia's Congress would be a "vain and reckless invasion of the constitution."

Major-General Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., retired, died in Washington, aged seventy years. A widow and two daughters survive him. Death resulted from a general breaking down in health.

Surgeon-General O'Reilly, U. S. A., returned to Washington from a long trip through Europe, studying military hospitals.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Miss Jean Ankrom, formerly of Waynesburg, Pa., the only woman school supervisor in Porto Rico, was thrown from a carriage in a runaway accident at Ponce and died fifteen minutes later. Her neck was broken.

The link in the Pacific cable between Guam and the Midway Islands was made.

The Philippine Government drafted a bill to prevent exportation of inferior hemp. It provides for Government inspection and grading of the product.

DOMESTIC.

The jury in the case of Curtis Jett and Thomas White, charged with the assassination of J. B. Marcum, in Breathitt County, Ky., was discharged, being unable to reach a verdict. There will be another trial in another county.

Postoffice inspectors found conclusive evidence that a money making promotion syndicate existed in the New York postoffice.

Former President Cleveland at Princeton, N. J., declared that an interview repudiating a third term nomination was unauthorized.

Former Chief of Police Fred W. Ames, of Minneapolis, Minn., convicted of malfeasance in office, asked for a new trial.

The Grand Jury of Case County, Ind., returned twenty indictments, and Stephen Boyer and Councilman Daniel A. Gillespie, of Indianapolis, were at once arrested on charges of bribery.

Gold reserve national bank notes were suggested as a means of obtaining elasticity of the currency in an address delivered before the Georgia bankers by William B. Ridgely.

The Liberty Bell and the John Brown Bell were features of the Bunker Hill celebration at Charlestown, Mass.

By the breaking of a levee thousands of acres of Louisiana cotton land were flooded and 5000 persons rendered destitute. Governor Heard was asked to call on the War Department for aid for the sufferers.

The Michigan Legislature adjourned sine die, the last bill signed by the Governor being one increasing from five to eight the State Supreme Court.

Graves of 2500 Confederate dead at Columbus, Ohio, were decorated.

The death warrant of A. E. Batson, convicted of the murder of seven members of the Earl family, was signed by Governor Heard, of Missouri.

In the prison at Michigan City, Ind., Ora Copenhaser, white, and William Jackson, colored, were hanged.

When W. A. Porter tried to shoot his son-in-law at Denison, Iowa, his wife interfered, and on her being shot in the head Porter killed himself.

President J. A. Beattie resigned his chair in Hiram College, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many cooks and waiters returned to work in Chicago hotels and employers said the strike was broken.

Thorough investigation of the Brooklyn, N. Y., postoffice was ordered by the Washington authorities in connection with the postal scandal.

Great quantities of timber were destroyed by forest fires in the upper Michigan peninsula.

FOREIGN.

China again refused American and Japanese demands for the opening of Manchurian towns.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain spoke at London, expressing his conviction in the success of his plans of imperial reciprocity.

Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Minister, in the House of Lords, said that Great Britain ought clearly to define her policy regarding colonial trade.

Vice-Admiral de Solier, of the Argentine Navy, died suddenly on his yacht at Buenos Ayres. His body was swept overboard, but recovered.

Mr. Walter B. Harris, an explorer and son-in-law of one of the wealthiest peers of Great Britain, was captured by Moorish brigands.

Recognition of the new King of Servia by the Czar was followed by that of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, member of Parliament for North Kilkenny, had an enthusiastic reception on returning to Ireland from his tour in the United States.

Prince Wilhelm zu Wied had his leg dislocated by being thrown from his horse on the Berlin reviewing ground.

An inspection of the Konak at Belgrade, Servia, showed many evidences of the tragic night on which the King and Queen were murdered.

Police prevented the massacre of the Jews of Novgorod by superior vigilance.

The Spanish budget for 1904 estimated the revenue at $200,000,000; expenditures, $193,600,000.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Baby Had a Life-Saving Grip.

Esther, the tiny one-year-old daughter of Henry Petsch, had a thrilling experience at Reading in which she narrowly escaped death. With her father she was riding in a carriage drawn by a spirited Mexican mustang. When they reached home the father alighted, and as he turned to lift the child out the animal took fright and started off on a run. Mr. Petsch was caught between the wheels and dragged for half a mile, then thrown against a fence. The horse continued on its mad run through East Reading, completely demolishing the carriage, and was then caught more than two miles from home. The child was found clinging to the seat and escaped unhurt.

Arrested For His Big Hat.

Joseph Forro, of Hazleton, was fined $5 by Mayor Reinhardt for wearing a high silk hat. The hat, of the vintage of 1870, was several sizes too large, and in order to prevent it falling over his ears Forro stuffed it out with a handkerchief. The result was so ludicrous that Forro's appearance along the street was hailed with derision. He caused so much excitement that the police finally haled him before Mayor Reinhardt.

Drove Over Bold Footpad.

Della and Stella Wiles, of Norristown, with their escorts, had a thrilling experience the other night. While they were driving near Trappe a man sprang from the side of the road, grasped the bridle of one of the horses and demanded that the team stop. The driver, instead of complying, plied his whip, and the horses in plunging forward knocked the highwayman down. The young women were prostrated by the shock.

Wife's Body Under His Bed.

Mrs. Rosa Tetmaer, aged sixty-five years, was found dead at her home in Shenandoah. Her husband was arrested and committed without bail, charged with the crime. When Lieutenant Ringheiser made the arrest he found the husband drunk in bed and his wife dead under it. The woman, it is alleged, was clubbed to death by her husband, who was jealous of a boarder. The body was terribly cut and bruised.

Dog in Prison With Master.

Hugh Sweeney was arrested on a charge of drunkenness at Pittsburg. His dog tried to get into the patrol wagon to follow his master. He was driven away, but soon appeared at the station house. When Sweeney was placed in a cell the dog entered with him. The sergeant made an effort to drive the animal out, but it required the combined efforts of the sergeant ad two policemen to get it away.

Grandma's Family of 186.

Mrs. Philip Drumheller, of Rossland, who has just passed her eighty-fourth milestone, undoubtedly has the unique distinction of having the largest number of direct descendants of any one person in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Drumheller has thirteen children, seventy-three grandchildren, ninety-eight great grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren—a really grand total of 186 persons.

Girl Drowns Under Mill Wheel.

While thirteen-year-old Charles Smith was carrying his six-year-old playmate, Susan Bowman, across the Tulpehocken Creek, at Wert's Mills, three miles west of Reading, she lost her hold and fell into the deep bay in which the huge water wheel revolves. The wheel was not in motion, but the girl was drowned before neighbors, attracted by the boy's cries, could rescue her.

Serenaders Turn Firemen.

While a calithumpian serenade was in progress near Haverford fire broke out in a row of frame houses owned by William Scanlin, directly opposite, and the serenade stopped short while the serenaders assumed the role of firemen, doing heroic work and extinguishing the blaze.

Boys Boast Fifty Robberies.

The police of Hazleton have rounded up a gang of boy desperadoes that has committed nearly fifty robberies in the city. The prisoners are Vincent Mulligan, Vernon Welsh, John Matto and Michael Boyle. They range in age from ten to fourteen years. They have been sent to the Reformatory.

His Soul the Main Bequest.

The elaborate will of the late George Keller, of Snowden Township, just recorded, is perhaps one of the most peculiar on record. About the only thing he did was to leave his soul to God and appoint an executor. The value of the estate is given as $100.

All Through the State.

Bethany Orphans' Home, at Womelsdorf, has 126 inmates.

Bangor's slate workers insist on being paid every two weeks.

Work has been commenced in the new canning factory at Boyertown.

Norriton Township has an Auditor's record complete to date from 1773.

Six thousand dollars a year will be divided in raised salaries for York teachers.

Washington St. Clair has been appointed postmaster at Bardwell, Wyoming County.

Dr. C. Lenker has been elected President of the Schuylkill Haven School Board.

Charles Fisher, of Sellersville, has been elected principal of the Morrisville High School.

Miss Sherwood, of Mansfield, Tioga County, has been appointed assistant principal of Kennett High School.

Charles McGlinchy, a farmer near West Grove, was killed by a tree he was chopping down falling on him.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Keeler is playing up to his old form.

Babb has resumed his place at short for the New Yorks.

Chicago critics say that Joe Tinker is worth two Dahlens.

St. Louis has released and Pittsburg has signed catcher Weaver.

Seybold is undoubtedly the hardest hitter in the American League.

Mathewson and McGinnity are fairly invincible on their own grounds.

Tenney does far less kicking now as Boston's captain than when he was a mere private.

Emmet Heidrick, of the Browns, is to date the premier sacrifice hitter of the American.

Jack Doyle is certainly filling the bill for Brooklyn. He is putting up a fine article of ball.

Beaumont, of Pittsburg, is the best run-getter in the National. He averages one per game.

Amos Rusie, the once famous New York pitcher, is reported as again rounding into form.

Johnny Kling is the mainspring around whom the Chicagos work with automatic precision.

Steinfeldt is a master of the art of fielding bunts with one hand and retiring the batsmen at first.

An over diet of left-handed pitchers is responsible for the lowly position of the Cleveland team to date, according to Charley Hickman.

Lajoie has not only recovered from his long siege of illness, but the Cleveland fans claim that he is playing better ball than ever before in his career.

Billy Clingman is playing a grand game at second base, and seems faster than seven-eighths of them. Yet he has been a professional infielder since 1889.

Baseball is booming in the Southern League, the attendance everywhere being about double what it was last season, which was an unusually prosperous year.

LABOR WORLD.

Farm laborers at Jackson, Mo., have organized.

Blacksmiths in Holland receive but seven cents an hour.

Massachusetts horseshoers have organized a State union.

Koreans are being imported to work on plantations in Hawaii.

Pattern makers at Albany, N. Y., have secured a nine-hour day.

Street laborers at Chicago will receive a nine-hour day in 1904.

Chicago, Ill., has 6700 members of the United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers of America.

Hamilton (Ohio) bakers have struck to enforce a demand for twenty-five cents an hour overtime.

The Order of Railway Conductors will probably select a site for their home at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Oshkosh (Wis.) teachers have made formal demand upon the Board of Education for an increase in pay.

Leavenworth (Kan.) union clerks have begun an early closing movement with good prospects of success.

Returns of British trade unions show a gradual decrease of unemployed members in the engineering trades.

Recent developments seem to indicate that the end of the strike of the Union Pacific machinists is at hand.

The Packing Trades Council of Chicago, embracing all the unions in the stock yards district, has a membership of nearly 40,000.

Union printers in the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa, Can., have called off their strike and returned to work at the old scale.

The new wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers grants substantial increases of wages to the men.

In April the average total employed on the London (England) docks and wharves was 12,653; the average for the preceding six years was 14,380.

SPORTING BREVITES.

Ed Gay, speedway trotter, won the 2.35 purse at Kingston, N. Y.

For the Detroit Grand Circuit meeting the purses and stakes foot up $48,000.

J. E. Madden has purchased the colt Sailmaker from August Belmont for $2500.

Tom Jenkins failed to throw Joe Grant in ten minutes at Washington and lost $50.

P. H. McCarren's Ocean Tide won the Astoria Stake at the Gravesend course, New York City.

H. V. McKittrick, a Rochester golf player, has been appointed cadet at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

Roscoe Coleman is said to be the smallest jockey in the East. He is only thirteen years old and weighs fifty-four pounds.

B. Cornwell, a prominent horseman, of Rochester, N. Y., who has owned a number of fast animals, died in that city a few days ago.

Lehman, the famous English coach, is endeavoring to get a crew together to row at the Canadian and later at the national regattas.

Emmett O. King, the giant centre of last year's Harvard eleven, has been appointed head coach of the Indiana eleven for next season.

The Mercedes automobile plants at Cannstatt, Germany, was destroyed by fire, and with it the machines built for the International Cup race.

Members of the United States Revolver Association have arranged an international cable match with the National Shooting Societies of France.

The Wisconsin University freshman crew defeated the St. John's Military Academy by seven lengths over a mile and a quarter course at Madison, Wis.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A BRILLIANT HISTORICAL DISCOURSE ON THE REFORMATION.

The Rev. J. C. Wilson Talks Instructively of That Period When the Foundations of True Religious Liberty Were Laid—Freeing the Mind From Thralldom.

NEW YORK CITY.—In the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. J. C. Wilson, associate pastor, delivered a discourse on "The Struggle for Religious Liberty," the subject being "Europe on the Eve of the Reformation." The text was Acts v., 38 and 39: "And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught, but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." Mr. Wilson said:

Let me suggest at the outset that the struggle for religious liberty and what is known as the Reformation are not in all respects identical movements. The Reformation was a great tidal wave which swept over Europe in the sixteenth century, out of the vast and troubled sea of the centuries whose waters were greatly agitated by the struggle for religious liberty. It was the culmination of that struggle. It asserted the fundamental principles upon which it had proceeded, and succeeded in laying broad and secure foundations upon which true religious liberty could be built, but it left some of the higher standards and finer ideals unattained. In that respect there is much yet to be desired.

In view of the fact that the Reformation split Europe into two great warring religious camps, it is necessary to remind ourselves that up to that time there had been but one Christian church in Western Europe. And the struggle for religious liberty went on within that church and not outside of it, nor against it, after the first three centuries. Whatever glory and whatever shame attaches to that church during the first fifteen centuries is shared equally by us all, Protestants and Roman Catholic alike. The Reformation itself originated within the Roman Catholic Church, and was led by men bred in her schools and cloisters. We should also remember that the Roman Catholic Church of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is not the Roman Catholic Church of the twentieth century and in the United States.

From a very early age religious differences have engendered strife and stirred the most violent passions of men. Although the Jews tasted the bitterness of persecution, that did not prevent them from pressing the same cup to the lips of the early Christians and, with the aid of the Romans, making them drink it to its dregs.

Then were written the first pages in the most sanguinary and thrilling story—a story of unutterable suffering and grim endurance for conscience sake—which history's pages record. It can scarcely be called a struggle. It was as impossible for the obscure and defenseless sufferers to resist their enemies as for a fly to resist the hand that crushes it. Judged from appearances, it was a remorseless massacre, which crushed its victims into the earth. But the real forces that were working out the problem were not on the surface. The odds against which the early Christians were matched drove them to seek refuge in the mountain fastnesses and in the subterranean caverns, known as catacombs. Here they cherished their faith and worship until the violence of their enemies abated. After two centuries they came forth from their hiding places, disciplined by hardship, trained to prudence and foresight by the peril in which they had lived and with a compact and efficient organization. Their leaders had improved their long seclusion to cultivate letters and arts, and soon took leading places among scholars and men of affairs; so that when Constantine succeeded to the undivided possession of supreme power in the Roman Empire prudence, if not preference, moved him to an alliance with them.

Then began a new phase in the struggle for religious liberty. The despised and persecuted Christians, now risen to places of power and possessing the throne in the person of the Emperor, did not abuse their trust. Such was the spirit of sweet reasonableness which animated them that the first Christian Emperor issued an edict of religious toleration, known as the edict of Milan, which granted religious liberty within the empire, on the basis of the sacred rights of conscience; only those religious rites were prohibited which involved immorality, magic or sorcery. Not until the fatal passion for power had been aroused in them by its possession did the Christians resort to persecution. The organization of the Christian church kept pace with its spread in Europe. From Rome as a centre the missionaries penetrated to all parts of Europe. They carried with them the love of the mother church from which they went and bound the churches which they planted to her in gratitude and Christian fellowship. The confidence and affection which she won by her generosity and self-sacrifice in the gospel, she soon came to demand as her right, and when at length the Bishop of Rome secured the political power of his city he aspired to make the traditional capital of the world its ecclesiastical capital also, then, with the policy of military Rome the Christian church adopted, also, the ambitious and relentless spirit of the Caesars. Ecclesiastical Rome usurped the rights of mankind and perverted their liberties as ruthlessly as did political Rome.

Through successive stages the church mounted to the throne of its power until it was more absolute than the empire had ever essayed to be. Men like Gregory the Great, Leo III. and Hildebrand made the most astonishing claims, and absolute supremacy in all human affairs, and treated with the utmost severity all who withstood their claims. Unavailing protests to their astounding pretensions were raised by men like John Scotus, Abelard Arnold, of Brescia and Wickliff, and in the humbler walks of life opposition showed itself in such sects as the Albigenses and the Waldenses, neither of which desired to separate themselves from the Catholic Church, but both of them desired that its pretensions should be moderated and its abuses reformed according to the scriptural requirements of apostolic simplicity and purity. These men were simple minded and their lives were pure, but they were subjected to the most remorseless persecution. Their heroic endurance and unfaltering faith has covered their memory with a halo of glory like unto that which surrounds the early Christian martyrs. During the massacre of the Albigenses was born the order of the Dominicans, into whose hands was intrusted the institution known as the Inquisition, the most diabolical engine of intolerance and persecution that human ingenuity ever devised.

It is the fate of all despotisms to work their own destruction by a fatal disregard of the limits of human endurance, and when the papacy added the horrors of the Inquisition to the usurpation of the most sacred of human rights, and aggravated her offenses by the flagrant immorality of the clergy, she transcended her limits and invoked the long slumbering and accumulated wrath of centuries, which burst forth in the Reformation, disrupted her solid empire, and caused her the loss of two-thirds of her spiritual children.

Two great movements in the Middle Ages contributed to hasten the triumph of religious liberty in Europe. They were the Crusades and the Renaissance. The religious enthusiasm of Europe, dormant for centuries, was kindled by the fiery eloquence of Peter the Hermit, as he preached a crusade against the "infidel Turks," for the purpose of rescuing the Holy Sepulcher from their hands. It was as when a door is suddenly opened into a house where a fire has been long smoldering, smothered in its own smoke, the whole building is wrapped in a sudden conflagration; or as when a volcano long extinct bursts into sudden activity. A spontaneous uprising, as of one man, unparalleled in history, took place among all classes of people. Kings and peasants, priests and lawyers, merchants and bankers were swept by the same mighty impulse and fired by the same zeal, which for the time burned alike in every breast and submerged calculations and self-interest. All alike were moved to venture life and fortune in the holy cause.

During the space of 200 years seven upheavals of the population took place known as the Crusades, five of them prodigious and two of them only relatively lesser, all of them mighty. Before the frenzy kindled by Peter the Hermit died out immense treasure was squandered, multitudes of lives were sacrificed and apparently nothing accomplished; total and disastrous failure seemed to attend it all.

But the Crusades had also an immediate and lasting effect upon Europe itself. For by enlisting in the Crusades the serf bought his freedom from the soil. The debtor was freed from his creditor. He that went out a slave came back a free man with gold coin in his pocket and some new ideas of the world in his head. Serfdom, villainage and slavery were practically abolished in Europe. The cities also had been able, by immense sums of money paid to the hereditary princes, who held lordship over them, to buy their freedom and secure charters for themselves which made them independent in the control of petty rulers, and by the long absence of the nobles in the East, the middle classes had learned to administer their own affairs, and so the backbone of the feudal system was broken and the period of freedom and enlightenment came in. Modern industrialism was inaugurated. New ideas sprang up and a redistribution of wealth and privileges took place, together with a new sense of their own place in the world and new wants and ambitions in the common people. The immediate results to Europe of the Crusades were incalculable. A new spirit of humanity and of enterprise, of hope and of ambition had sprung up, and the death warrant was signed of the ancient regime of ignorance, superstition and terror which had reigned for a thousand years.

The second great movement that hastened the final conflict for religious liberty was the Renaissance or revival of learning in Europe which followed upon the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. That was a momentous event for Western Europe. It sent hundreds of Greek scholars and literatti to find refuge in the West. The learning and the MSS. which they brought with them created a great stir. Schools, academies and universities sprang up everywhere, and the church ceased to be the sole custodian of knowledge. It was as a part of that movement that the University of Wittenberg was established by the Elector of Saxony, to which one Martin Luther came in 1508 as preacher and professor of theology. A spirit of inquiry was awakened, investigations were instituted, and historical and scientific studies were taken up in real earnest. The cold and lifeless formalism that had characterized the logic of the school men disappeared. The study of the Greek and Roman classics became a passion. Princes and potentates vied with each other in securing eminent scholars and elegant literatti to adorn their courts, and the rich and the great became the profuse patrons of learning, and spared no pains and no expense in collecting MSS. and creating libraries and schools of learning. The minds of men already liberated from their ancient thralldom by the Crusades were quickened and enlightened by the new learning which soon spread among all classes of the people.

In addition to these great movements and perhaps as a consequence of them was the spirit of adventure which now broke out simultaneously in Italy and Spain, France and England, Germany and Holland. Inspired by Columbus, a native of Genoa, Italy, hundreds of adventurers braved the perils of the untraversed seas in search of new lands, or new passages to the East. New continents were discovered and the globe was circumnavigated. Invention also was quickened, printing by movable types and the manufacture of paper from rags had but recently been invented. The mariner's compass came into general use in navigation. The telescope was invented and the heavens explored for new worlds, as the seas for new lands. The whole period was one of unprecedented mental activity and ferment. Copernicus, by his new system of astronomy, and Kepler, by his laws, were soon revolutionizing astronomy. All of these things had their effects upon the minds of men. The discovery of the size and shape of the earth, of its relation to other bodies in space: of the immense distances in the heavens and the vast systems of worlds in space; the changes of men's ideas as to the centre of the universe and the revelation that it was not the earth, but that the earth was only an insignificant member of a system whose centre was the sun; all served to teach men the uncertainty and instability of things they had been accustomed to regard as established beyond the peradventure of doubt, and led them to expect and prepared them to receive changes in other spheres of thought and realms of life. A spirit of skepticism became general and invaded even the church, and everything seemed to converge upon and conspire toward a single point, until nothing could withstand the conjunction of forces which worked to free the human mind from bondage and the human spirit from thralldom.

Suffice it to say in closing that the greatest blessings we now possess, the sanctity of our homes, our personal security and freedom, and the right to make the most of ourselves, has been secured to us as the result of that world-long struggle for religious liberty. The freedom of the press, the right of every man to worship God in his own way, the democratic principles of government, the right of a man as such, regardless of his place or position in the social scale or of his worldly possessions, and the demand for absolute justice for all men, equally irrespective of race, sex or condition of life—these and many of the great principles now taking front rank among the objects devotedly to be sought in the twentieth century have been made possible to us by the Reformation.

Beginning with the struggle for religious liberty, it ran on to compass the liberty of the whole man and was destined not to stop until he was every whit free. It has already secured for us the liberty of conscience, the right of private judgment, political and personal freedom. But the end is not yet, and what it shall be no man knoweth. But as great and good men as ever fought in any cause fight still in these ranks, which are constantly increasing in numbers, in power and in resoluteness

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 28.

Review of the Lessons Studied During the Second Quarter—Read Rom. i., 1-7, 13-16—Golden Text, 2 Tim. iv., 18—Topic, Paul's Last Days.

Introduction.—The lessons this quarter cover the last few years of the life of the apostle Paul. It is supposed that he was released from his first imprisonment in A. D. 63, and that he then made a fourth missionary journey, visiting Macedonia, and probably Spain, and Asia Minor, whence he was again carried a prisoner to Rome. He was beheaded near Rome, on the "Ostian Way," by Nero, in about the year 66 A. D. Thus ended one of the grandest and most fruitful lives the world has ever seen.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Paul's ministry at Ephesus. This is near the close of Paul's first missionary journey. After the riot at Ephesus he visited Macedonia and Greece, and returning, he stopped at Miletus, a city about thirty-five miles south of Ephesus. He sent for the elders and bade them an affectionate farewell. He urged them to take heed unto themselves and to all the flock; said that grievous wolves would enter in among them, not sparing the flock. He called attention to his life of self denial and labor. After this they kneeled down and prayed.

II. Topic: The change that will take place in the body at the resurrection. Christ's resurrection is fully established, and His resurrection is an important reason for believing that all the dead will be raised. This mortal body cannot inherit the kingdom of God, but must be changed. This will take place when the last trump shall sound. Through Christ we have victory over death and the grave. Paul urges the church to be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

III. Topic: Purity of life. Paul wrote to the Romans from Corinth. Christians pay their debts except the debt of love, which is a perpetual obligation. The one who loves his neighbor as himself will not trespass in any way. It is time to awake out of sleep and cast off the works of darkness and put on the armor of light. We should "put on" Christ and make no provision for the flesh.

IV. Topic: Paul's coming afflictions. Paul reaches Tyre; meets with a cordial reception; continues his journey to Caesarea; enters the house of Philip, the evangelist, one of the seven; tarried there many days; the prophet Agabus arrives; takes Paul's girdle and binds his hands and feet; says that thus Paul will be bound at Jerusalem and will be delivered to the Gentiles. When the disciples heard the prophecy of Agabus they besaught Paul not to go to Jerusalem, but he told them that he was not only ready to be bound at Jerusalem, but also to give his life for the truth.

V. Topic: Paul mobbed and rescued. As soon as Paul reached Jerusalem he conferred with the elders of the church. He then entered into the temple and purified himself, according to the ceremonial law. Jews from Ephesus saw him in the women's court with strangers, and supposed he had taken a Gentile into the temple and thus polluted it. They stirred up a mob against Paul for the purpose of taking his life. Paul was rescued by Roman soldiers, and afterward while standing on the stairs delivered an address to the assembled throng.

VI. Topic: Paul delivered from the Jews. At the close of the address delivered on the stairs the mob was again stirred against Paul. Lysias, the Roman captain, was about to scourge him when he learned that Paul was a Roman citizen. After this a conspiracy was made against Paul by the Jews, forty of them binding themselves together under a curse that they would neither eat nor drink until they had killed him. The plot was discovered, and Lysias sent Paul with a strong military escort to Caesarea.

VII. Topic: Paul's good confession. Paul at Caesarea; a Roman prisoner; is tried before Felix, the governor; Jews come from Jerusalem accusing him; the charges were sedition, heresy, sacrilege; Paul's defense was clear and unanswerable; their charges could not be proved; Paul confessed that he was a Christian. After certain days Paul spoke before Felix and his wife, Drusilla; reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come; Felix trembled; hoped that money would be given him that he might release Paul.

VIII. Topic: Paul's defense. After Paul had been in prison two years he was called before Festus, the new governor of Judea, and King Agrippa, to make his defense. Paul had appealed to Rome, and Festus desired to frame a charge against him. Paul's address deeply impressed Festus and Agrippa, and they decided that if he had not appealed to Rome he might have been released. But his appeal was allowed to stand, and arrangements were made to send him to the imperial city.

IX. Topic: Life through the Spirit. The law has no power to deliver from sin; it is weak through the flesh; Christ, who came in the likeness of sinful flesh, has power to save from sin. The Christian is not carnally minded, but spiritually minded; he walks not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. The Holy Spirit dwells in the hearts of those who are Christ's; such are led by the Spirit of God.

X. Topic: Paul's voyage to Malta. Paul set sail from Caesarea to Rome August 21, A. D. 60. They landed at Fair Havens on the Island of Crete during the stormy season. Paul advised them to winter here, but Julius, the centurion, who had charge, decided to sail for Phenice, a more commodious port of Crete. On the way a hurricane struck them, all hope of being saved was given up, but finally they abandoned the ship and escaped to Malta.

XI. Topic: Paul preaching to the Jews at Rome. Paul performed many miracles on the Island of Malta, and the people of the island honored him and his companions with many honors. In the spring Paul and the others with him were taken to Puteoli, near Naples. The apostle then went to Rome, called the Jews together; explained why he was there a prisoner and preached Christ.

XII. Topic: The duties of the Christian minister. Paul wrote his letter to Timothy from Rome. These were among his last words. Timothy had learned much concerning the Scriptures when a child. Paul charges him to be faithful as a minister and to preach the word. He calls attention to the fact that the time will come when sound doctrine will not be endured. Timothy is told to watch, endure and labor.

The Cedar Trees of Mount Lebanon.

A report from Palestine is to the effect that the once famous cedar trees of Mount Lebanon are dying out. According to Dr. Harries there are but seven trees left in the Eden Valley, and these are said to be the finest of their kind in the world. At the end of the seventeenth century there were still sixteen of these famous trees, and as far back as the year 1550 there were twenty-eight. In Europe the finest cedar trees are in London and Paris. The London trees are over 200 years old.

PROTESTS FOR THE JEWS

President Expresses Indignation Over Massacre at Kishineff.

At Washington Representatives of B'nai B'rith Learn That Diplomatic Intervention With Russia Is Impossible.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt by authorizing the publication of the views exchanged by him and Secretary Hay with the Executive Committee of the B'nai B'rith on the treatment of the Jews in Russia has done all that he could toward helping them, in addition to bringing the sentiment of this country to the notice of the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, when he called on the President the other day.

The expressions of sympathy made by the President and Secretary Hay to the representative Jews who called upon them were given official significance, and were intended to have that effect abroad as well as at home.

The President was speaking not only to the half dozen men who were introduced by the Secretary, but to the Jews of the world and to the rulers of the countries in which they live. What he said to them was said directly, in response to what they said to him, their desire to have the Czar informed of American sentiment, and in view of the appeals coming from mass meetings of Christians and others all over the United States.

The Russian Government will hear from Count Cassini, and may hear later from Ambassador McCormick as to the sentiment of this country on the subject.

At the same time Secretary Hay, during his conference with the representatives of the B'nai B'rith in the Ambassadors' room at the State Department, and the President, in a summary of it at the forty-minute White House interview afterward, showed them that no direct intervention by diplomacy was practicable under the practice of nations and our own precedents.

The statement presented the President consisted of a memorandum on the massacre in April, and a tentative draft of a petition to the Czar, which it was desired the Government should unofficially or semi-officially assist in delivering to the Czar and procuring a reply thereto.

President Roosevelt, after the memorandum was laid before him, said in substance:

"I need not dwell upon a fact so patent as the widespread indignation with which the American people heard of the dreadful outrages upon the Jews in Kishineff. I have never in my experience in this country known of a more immediate or deeper expression of sympathy for the victims. The United States is that country in which, from the beginning of its national career, most has been done in the way of acknowledging the debt due to the Jewish race and of endeavoring to do justice to those American citizens who are of Jewish ancestry and faith.

"Any one who goes through any of the old cemeteries of the cities which preserve the records of Colonial times will see the names of many an American of Jewish race, who in war or in peace did his full share in the founding of this nation. From that day when the Jews of Charleston, of Philadelphia, of New York, supported Washington and his colleagues who were founding this Republic—from that day to the present we have had no struggle, military or civil, in which there have not been citizens of Jewish faith who played an eminent part for the honor and the credit of the nation."

COAL STRIKE AVERTED.

Miners Adopt Mitchell's Suggestion to Elect Their Representatives.

Scranton, Pa.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, has won another victory for peace. There will be no strike in the anthracite region.

The miners in three separate district groups reluctantly but unanimously followed their leader's suggestion and formally elected District Presidents Nicholls, Fahy and Dettrey as their representatives on the Board of Conciliation. Many favored a simple indorsement of this trio's previous appointment by the Executive Board, but Mitchell knew just what was wanted to assure a more promising condition of peace than any which the anthracite region has known for years, and his will prevailed.

There was no enthusiasm, no manifestation of personal approval even when the resolutions looking to an election and to peace were adopted. Voicing the evident sentiment of many in the convention, Delegate Gildea, however, said, before the resolutions became a finality:

"Let us put in some proviso that if they don't recognize these men now we will resume the conflict of last year."

"Such a proviso is not necessary," said President Mitchell, "as your representatives, I can tell you, will be recognized."

So the resolutions were adopted, and the saparate district elections were held by the delegates, with the harmonious results above stated.

A SHAMROCK IV. PROBABLE.

Sir Thomas Lipton Will Try Again If Beaten With Shamrock III.

London.—Entertained by a number of distinguished men at a send-off dinner at the Savoy Hotel Sir Thomas Lipton said a hundred proverbial reasons boded success for his third attempt to capture the America's Cup. But if unfortunately he failed he would be found at the starting line a year hence with Shamrock IV.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ 21	@$	21½
Firsts	20½	@	21
Seconds	19	@	20
State dairy tubs, extra	20½	@	21
Imitation creamery	17	@	19
Factory, fancy	15½	@	17

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	10½	@	10¾
Small	—	@	10¾
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	6¾
Part skims, common	—	@	3
Full skims	—	@	2

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	18½	@	19
State and Penn	18½	@	19
Western—Choice	17	@	18½

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 75	@	2 80
Medium, choice, 1902	—	@	2 30
Pea, choice, 1902	2 30	@	2 35
Red kidney, choice, 1902	3 05	@	3 07½
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 40	@	2 45
Lima, Cal., 1902	2 65	@	2 70

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Russet, per bbl	1 00	@	3 25
Baldwins, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Southern, per basket	50	@	1 50
Strawberries, per qt	5	@	14
Blackberries, per qt	4	@	10
Huckleberries, per qt	8	@	14
Gooseberries, per qt	5	@	7
Peaches, per carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Plums, per carrier	75	@	1 75
Cherries, per lb	5	@	13
Currants, per qt	12	@	14
Raspberries, per qt	5	@	9

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Spring chickens, per lb	16	@	20
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12
Ducks, per pair	70	@	1 00
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	13	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	14	@	14½
Broilers, Phila., per pair	26	@	50
Ducks, spring, per lb	16½	@	17½
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75

HOPS.

State, 1902, choice, per lb	23	@	24
1901, choice, per lb	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	23	@	23½
1901, choice	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	1 25	@	1 30
No. 1, per 100 lb	1 15	@	1 20
No. 2, per 100 lb	1 00	@	1 10
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	85	@	90
Straw, long rye	95	@	1 00

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax, prime, per lb	31	@	32
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10½
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	80
Honey, clover, per lb	12	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	7

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, So. Rose, per bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
White Chilis, per bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Turnips, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 50
Tomatoes, per carrier	75	@	1 50
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, per bbl	75	@	2 00
Peas, per bag	1 25	@	1 75
Onions, N. O., per bag	1 25	@	1 50
Southern, per basket	1 00	@	1 25
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	2 00
Celery, per case	1 50	@	2 50
Lettuce, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
String beans, per basket	75	@	1 75
Cabbages, per bbl	75	@	1 75
Spinach, per bbl	75	@	1 50
Kale, per bbl	25	@	50
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Radishes, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 00
Asparagus, doz. bunches	1 00	@	4 50
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Cucumbers, per crate	1 00	@	1 50
Lima beans, per crate	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, L. I., per doz.	1 00	@	3 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 75	@	4 10
Spring patents	4 40	@	4 60
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	89¾
No. 2 red	—	@	86¼
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	58
Oats, No. 2	—	@	41¼
No. 2 white	—	@	44½
Rye, Western	—	@	59
State	56½	@	59
Lard, city	8	@	8¼

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 50	@	5 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 50	@	7 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 55	@	6 55
Country dressed, per lb	8¼	@	9

HOPES FOR CORN EXPORTATION.

Expert Returns From Europe Confident of a Good Market Abroad.

Boston, Mass.—A. F. Brown, a well-known grain merchant of this city, returned from a trip abroad on the Dominion liner Mayflower. Mr. Brown speaks quite optimistically of the outlook for corn exportation. He says:

"The London market is strong at present; not as strong as the American market, to be sure, but in a fair way to become so before long. Argentina is offering corn quite freely, which is the prime reason for the small demands on our supply, but the crop outlook in Europe is dubious. The chances are that orders will be coming to the United States in large number in due time. Provided the demand does materialize, the point which especially interests commercial men of Boston is how much of the corn will be exported from this port. It is too soon to make any predictions. Boston steamers will get a fair share."

Harvesting Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat harvest is in progress as far north as the southern portions of Kansas, Missouri, Illionois, Indiana and Virginia. While an improvement in the condition of this crop is indicated in Northern Illinois, Ohio and over the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States it has suffered deterioration over a large part of the winter wheat belt as a result of insects and increasing rust.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 28, "Heathen Doctors and Medical Missionaries"—Text, Matt. x, 7, 8; I Cor. xii, 8-11.

"Gifts of healings in the one spirit." The connection of spirit and body in mankind is so close that whatever affects one has great influence over the other. Disease of body causes a person to view matters in a far different light from what they would appear to him in health. Purposes, plans, disposition, character and even destiny depend in large measure on health and disease. Vice and crime and sin need to be studied in their relation to body and soul. The act of healing is more than a matter of medicine. The cure of souls also has much to do with the cure for the bodies of men.

Jesus gave much attention during His ministry to the relief of disease. His miracles of healing will in the future have a closer and more profound study than they have ever had in the past, as we come to appreciate the necessity for more adequate knowledge and treatment of diseases of body, mind and soul.

In the church of Jesus Christ emphasis from the first has been placed on relief of distress, poverty and sickness. Nursing and healing ministrations have had a place close beside the offices of preaching and teaching.

In the mission work of the modern church special value has been found to lie in the healing art in reaching the people of heathen lands. Whatever may be the defects of medical science and practice in civilized lands, outside of the distinctively Christian nations there is absolutely no such thing as medical knowledge and skill. The suffering is appalling; the disregard of human life and indifference to the conditions of women and children among the heathen are almost beyond belief. Death is the only deliverance. The medical missionaries have opened the door of hope for this life and for the life which is to come.

Whether the work be in China, India, Africa or Mexico, the poorer classes of the people are almost totally destitute of any help from physicians. The native doctors are in many cases worse than useless. By opening dispensaries and hospitals where all can be treated at a reasonable charge or free of cost multitudes are cured. At the same time they are made acquainted with the gospel of Jesus and the hope of eternal salvation. A new world of experience is opened to them. Those who can and will heal bodies will be trusted to give directions to the soul for its salvation.

The printing press, the school, the pulpit and medical skill all unite to spread the kingdom of Jesus Christ. We no longer can rely upon miraculous gifts of healing, but God has in the past few years wonderfully led the world into better views in medicine and an immense number of valuable remedies have been discovered. A quarter of a century has revolutionized the practice of medicine and surgery. This all seems providential and will advance the cause of Christ as the conditions of men improve.

Slumbering Christians.

When is the Christian most liable to sleep? Is it not when his temporal circumstances are prosperous? Have you not found it so? When you had daily troubles to take to the throne of grace were you not more wakeful than you are now? Another dangerous time is when all goes pleasantly in spiritual matters. There is no temptation half so dangerous as not being tempted. The distressed soul does not sleep. It is after we enter into peaceful confidence and full assurance that we are in danger of slumbering. The disciples fell asleep after they had seen Jesus transfigured on the mountain top. Take heed, joyous Christian! Be as happy as you will, only be watchful.—Episcopal Recorder.

"Not of Himself."

A detached railway car will go alone and even up grade for a short distance, but it soon exhausts itself and remains motionless until moved again by a power outside itself. He who undertakes to live by his own energy alone will soon find himself at the end of his resources. God gave man dominion at the first. He took from him the divine commission when he sinned. It is restored to him again when he renews his allegiance to the God of man and the universe.—Philadelphia Methodist.

Silence.

What a noble weapon is silence! It turns aside the tempest of anger. Before it hatred and malice are abashed, if not defeated. Slander and detraction are hushed in its presence. The babble of idle gossip soon grows tired in the face of its rebuke. If we could but keep silence the world would be rid of half its evils.—Irish-American.

What Evil Will Do.

The Lord often brings His people away from their sins by giving them sharp and cutting experiences of what evil will do for them. If such be the present consequences of sin they begin to guess what sin will bring them when they come into judgment and condemnation.—Episcopal Recorder.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning June 28—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Christ in our cities.—Acts xviii, 1-11; Luke xix, 41-44; Matt. xi, 23, 24. (City missions.)

The problems of city government and city evangelization and salvation have always been great ones. From time immemorial the great cities of the world have been the centers where vice and iniquity have flourished, and the downfall of nations has often had its beginning in the downfall of the city. A nation's life is very often but the life of its important city or cities. Ancient Greece was but an enlarged Athens, the Roman empire an enlarged Rome, and Paris and London sustain the same relations to France and to England today, and if the city life of America is not yet its most predominating force because of the extent of our rural habitations it is rapidly becoming so. The tide of population moves more and more toward our cities, and into them is poured the bulk of the foreign population that comes to our shores. City missions are needed. The impurity of city politics, the character of the large foreign populations, the natural gravitation of evil to the city, where it can be more secluded, the inexorable demands of city business life, the religious indifference of the vast multitudes of its people, all go to show the need of mission work in the city. Only those who come into personal contact with the work have any real conception of the needs in our great cities today. Heathenism as pronounced as exists anywhere is frequently to be found. Foreigners congregate together and occupy entire sections, living very often in moral and spiritual darkness such as is scarcely imaginable. All forms of vice manifest themselves, and here and there direct opposition to the truth as it is in Jesus is frequently manifested. It was so at Corinth, and in this respect the cities of today are not unchanged.

But the difficulties that face us in city mission work should not deter us. Christianity hesitates not because of difficulty or opposition. The command is "Go!" the promise is "I am with you," and with such a command and promise difficulties are not to be considered. Paul sought the great cities as strategic points for his missionary labors. Antioch was the key to Asia and Rome the key to the world, and these became the great centers from which Christianity spread in the early Christian cities. Save the cities and you can save the country. They are the leaders in business, social and political life and also in religious life. Christianize them and the country will not be in danger from lack of religion or indifference to it.

The cities can be Christianized and saved. God saved Zoar in answer to the prayer of Lot and Nineveh as a result of the preaching of Jonah. In the apostles' days flourishing churches were established in the great heathen cities of the world, and in many of our cities today there is much vital Christianity. It is a mistake to think that our cities are devoid of all religion. Christian people, devout and consecrated, are to be found in large numbers in all of them. This fact proves the possibility of Christian living even in our cities. More than this, there is always a hearty response from the unevangelized in our great cities. In many of them there are flourishing missions among the foreigners, such as the Chinese and Italians, and God has abundantly blessed evangelistic work among the masses of our cities.

Christ was interested in cities. It is true He declared that God would hold them responsible for their opportunities, but He also wept over the city of Jerusalem and desired to shelter and save it. This should be the attitude of all His disciples. As He was interested in the salvation of Jerusalem, so we should be in the moral and spiritual welfare of all cities. Specially should all Endeavorers who live in cities bend all their energies toward city evangelism. Christianity, patriotism and personal interest all call upon us to follow such a course.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. xix, 15-25, 27-29; Josh. vi, 16, 20; Ps. ii, 8; Isa. lii, 7; Jonah iii, 1-10; Matt. xxi, 1-11; xxviii, 19, 20; Acts viii, 3-8; xvii, 16-34.

The Denver "Sticker."

The "sticker" has come to play a very important part in every Christian Endeavor convention of late, state, international and often county union. The Denver one, announcing the date of the twenty-first international convention, is original in nearly all of its details. The reproduction of it herewith will prove interesting. More than 100,000 of these stickers have been made use of in telling the "where and when" of the twenty-first international gathering.

Quiz Box.

[Any question may be asked that pertains to any phase of Christian Endeavor work. Address Lock Box 674, Binghamton, N. Y.]

No. 75. L. M. B., Topeka, Kan.—The late field secretary, Rev. C. E. Eberman, was the author of one book, entitled "Deeper Yet." It is a Quiet Hour classic. The United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, publishes it. The price is 50 cents.

No. 76. H. A. K., Florida, N. Y.—The ideal society has quite as many associate members as active ones, but it works unceasingly to bring the associate ones to the point where they may be transferred to the active list.

Pen Points.

Prayer plus practice makes the strong Endeavorer.

Christian Endeavorers' best day is labeled "tomorrow."

There is no place in Christian Endeavor for the self exalter.

The Christian Endeavor monogram signifies endeavor in Christ's strength.

Christian Endeavorers might tithe their time as well as their money for God.

There is no surer road to Successtown, Christian Endeavor county, than Plod avenue.

Christian Endeavor offices are positions of trust and not places of personal elevation.

The truest Christian Endeavorer puts Christ first, the church next and after these the society.

The Christian Endeavor pledge is a crutch for the weak beginner and a tower of strength to the one longer on the way.—John R. Clements.

More Presumption Than Faith.

Some Christians have more presumption than faith. All they think necessary is to whip up a desire for some real or imagined good and then insist on having it regardless of conditions which the Lord has fixed. A certain parable puts the matter thus: Two pilgrims unwilling to enter a town with their beast proposed to leave him on the outskirts until they should have accomplished their mission. "Don't tie the horse," said one, "but trust in Providence that he will not run away." "No," said the other, "tie the horse first and then trust in Providence." First obey, then trust.—Lutheran.

How to Obtain Holiness.

Be determined to have it. God does like to see people tremulously in earnest for the right. It will not avail to talk about it. The discussion of technicalities, even in one's own mind, without accepting the truth so far as known only tends to mystify. Do not speculate or philosophize. "There are many points in it that you will never understand till its own light blazes in your soul." Having seen the possibility, do not longer delay, but resolve to have it.—American Friend.

Power For Good.

Multiply your power for good by putting yourself in God's hands to be led and used by Him. Work with God and let God work with you, for by being in harmony with God a man increases his ability by an infinite factor, and God and eternity alone can measure and reveal the result.—Religious Telescope.

Be In Earnest.

A half hearted Christianity is like a nut with a dried up kernel. Like many other things which neither God nor man cares for it is good—for nothing.—Lutheran.

Ye Shall Reap Your Own.

Every sower must one day reap
From the seed he has sown.
How carefully, then, it becomes us to keep
A watchful eye on the seed and seek
To sow what is good that we may not weep,
To receive our own.

—Good Words.

Trust In Him.

Would you trust your life to a stranger whom you had never tried? How can you have faith to calmly commit your soul to God if the angel of death should visit you tonight, if you have not trusted Him day by day? Cast all your cares upon Him, for He careth for you.—Christian Statesman.

Inspiration of Hope.

Life needs the inspiration of hope. Amidst business perplexities and family cares and church responsibilities we would sink down in despair did not the future hold out cheering and beckoning prospects.—Presbyterian.

Every.

Every day its toil,
Every life its mission;
Now we till the soil,
Afterward fruition.

Every task its time,
Every grief its season,
And in ways sublime
God makes known His reason.

Every eye its tear,
Every back its burden;
Tribulation here;
Peace in Christ our guerdon.

Every heart its pain,
Alternating pleasure;
Sunshine after rain,
Joy in fuller measure.

Every day its night,
Every night its waking;
Faith leads on to sight;
Cloudless day is breaking.

Every shattered hope
May, like sunbeams riven,
From a rainbow slope
To the gate of heaven.

—Rev. A. Parke Burgess, D. D.

Caught
WITH THE GOODS ON

When you are caught that way it's up to you. There isn't much to say or do since the goods speak for themselves.

But there is just one thing needful at such a time and that is to be sure that the goods come from the right place and are the right sort, then you are all right.

These are the Kind

If you should happen to be caught with one of our Serges, either blue or black, or one of our Homespuns you will find that you are just about all right.

With one of these at most any price from $6.00 to $13.50 for either, and with the help of a summer vest we say you will experience as much satisfaction as it is possible for a man to get out of wearing clothes.

Straw Wearables

Yes, a straw hat is a necessity for summer. All the people wear them from the little people to the big.

In the Senate and Split Straw, a hat that is popular with the young men, $1.00, $1.50 and up to $3.50. Other kinds 50c to $13.50.

Many soft straws at $1.00 to $3.00.

Boys' straw hats, 25c and 50c.

We Give Trading Stamps with All Purchases.

HUGO MAYER,
GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HALL
HUNTINGDON, PA.

EACH SUCCEEDING SEASON

FINDS US WITH A COMPLETE LINE OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overalls & Blouses

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

WE THANK you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,
MAPLETON, PA.

OUR BEST BOW

Ladies and Gentlemen, as we greet you at the Diamond Shoe Store and Repair Shop, at junction of Main and Chestnut streets, in Mapleton Borough, Pa., where you will find

A Full Line of Coarse and Fine Shoes

Of best quality for Men Women, Boys and Misses Youth and Children; also

Rubbers, Felts and Arctics

For Men and boys, and Rubbers for all ages to babyhood.

Repairing

Also neatly, durably and promptly done by

McCARL & HENDERSON.
Oct. 20, 1902.

New Furniture Store.

Joseph Heidel has opene a new Furniture Store above

Longacre's Store, Mount Union,

where he will be glad to see his old patrons.

My wagon will make regular trips to Mapleton and goods will be delivered as heretofore.

Repair work neatly and promptly done.

Joseph Heidel.